"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are generally fair and extremely cold.

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## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant and fairly active.

Wheat, 85¾; corn, 27¼; cotton, 7 5-16.

CONGRESS.—Both houses were in session last night. Conference reports were made frequently. In the House Speaker Reed had great difficulty in maintaining order. In the Senate Messrs. Quay and Hoar indulged in personalities. Conference reports on the Indian and District of Columbia Appropriation bills were agreed to. Two pension bills pere passed over the President's veto by the Senate, and the House passed the Immigration bill over the veto.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—A heavy gale is blowing off England, and much damage to property is already reported, with the loss of seven lives. Alfred Billson, Liberal, has been elected to the House of Commons, to succeed William Rawson Shaw, who resigned. All the London papers yesterday commented on the banquet to Ambassador Bayard of the night before and eulogized him freely.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Confidence men in Florida almost succeeded in swindling William Kennedy of Troy. Other New Yorkers have also had narrow escapes.

The McKinley Cabinet was completed yesterday by the acceptance by Cornelius N. Bliss of the portfolio of the Interior Department.

William E. Rogers appeared with others to oppose the joint legislative committee, and pointed out his objections to the charter for Greater New York.

Crowds have gathered in Washington to witness the inauguration to-day of Major McKinley as President. The weather prospects are favorable, and the inauguration promises to be a great spectacle.

Heirs to the number of 158 have been summoned to appear in White Plains next month, when the will of Dennis Secord will be probated. The heirs are scattered all over the Union, and there are some in Europe and South America.

Page 2.

At the Board of Education meeting yesterday, steps were taken to expedite the erection of new school buildings.

By the destruction of the power house of the Union Traction Company in Philadelphia by fire there was a property loss of over $500,000. Two men were killed by an engine.

Thirty-seven trainloads of New Yorkers left this city yesterday bound for the inauguration. Several uniformed Republican clubs went on special trains. A conservative estimate is that 8,000 citizens of New York started to Washington.

Mrs. Lawrence, who was sued for a dressmaker's bill amounting to $1,054.50 by Mme. Lessing in the City Court yesterday, claimed that her dressmaker had annoyed and persecuted her, sending many costly gowns to her home that she never ordered. The jury decided she ought to pay $600.

Page 3.

The National Music Teachers' Association will hold its nineteenth annual convention at the Grand Central Palace from June 24 to 28.

The trial of Edward J. Russell, charged with an alleged attempt to blackmail former Corporation Counsel Jenks, was resumed yesterday in Brooklyn.

The girls' team of the Horace Mann Gymnasium defeated the '98 class of Montclair High School at a match game of basket ball. The score was 10 goals to 5.

Bishop Doane denounces the publication of news pertaining to the Board of Regents and the New York Law School, claiming that the report in The Brooklyn Eagle is misleading.

Objections raised to sections of the Greater New York charter which involve the expenditure of more than $100,000 a year for division among the five newspapers of Brooklyn.

The movement for the exclusion of The World and The Journal from reading rooms in clubs and public libraries is spreading. Librarians and managing committees, where they are still kept on file, are considering the advisability of action against them. In one case, club courtesy is likely to protect "fake" papers.

Page 4.

Edith Behr was sentenced at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, to serve a term of three months in jail for assaulting the Bloy brothers.

About 3,000 garment workers went out on strike yesterday, despite the efforts of their leaders to keep them in hand until Friday. Most of the strikers are cloakmakers.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter who has for some weeks held possession of the parsonage of the Baptist Tabernacle, at 162 Second Avenue, was forcibly ejected from the premises yesterday afternoon by agents of the Baptist Mission Society. The society made public a statement respecting its attitude toward the Tabernacle Baptist Church and Dr. Potter.

Page 5.

Stuyvesant Fish has given an interview in Baltimore, in which he says that the National bank law is now injuring the banks of this country. He says the commercial part of the Nation needs a change in the law which will liberate the banks from their burdens.

THE LEGISLATURE—The Senate yesterday confirmed a number of nominations made by the Governor. The Capitol Completion bill was advanced over Democratic opposition. The Senate Finance Committee reported reductions in the annual appropriation bill aggregating nearly $65,000.

Page 7.

Nelson Wheatcroft died yesterday at his residence from pneumonia. He caught a chill while playing in "Spiritisme" at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

The revenue cutter Manhattan returned to the Barge Office at 5 P. M., after having spent the night and day in a fruitless search after the filibustering steamer Laurada.

Paymaster Corwine of the navy, who ran away from Newport, R. I., Monday with $5,000 of Government money, was arrested yesterday in Chicago. About $3,000 of the money was recovered.

Eight women out of fifty who attended the meeting of the Rainy Day Club appeared in their wet-weather costumes. The Rev. Phoebe Hanaford read a poem in honor of the club, and Miss Caroline Chapman of Montclair a paper on dress.

Page 11.

At the first day of the annual Spring sale of trotting horses at Madison Square Garden the attendance was large and the prices fair. The foreigners did not bid.

Page 12.

Mrs. H. C. West of Cranford, N. J., wife of a New York rice broker, was shot yesterday morning by a burglar.

William Blake, Superintendent of the Out-Door Poor, died at his brother's home, 237 East Twelfth Street, after ten days' illness.

Services were held in many of the churches in recognition of Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent. Services in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Union India Rubber Company has applied to the Supreme Court for voluntary dissolution. It gave up active business some years ago.

In the dense fog yesterday morning on the East River, the ferryboat James M. Waterbury was struck by an unknown lighter. The passengers were badly frightened, but no one was hurt.

The City Realty and Investment Company was incorporated yesterday by the Havemeyers and Lowell M. Palmer and Henry M. Palmer. The supposed purpose of the incorporators is for the acquirement of added dock facilities for handling sugar.

Counsel for the Allgemeine Elssaessische Gesellschaft Bank of Strasburg say that Ferdinand May defrauded the bank of nearly a million dollars. They know where he is, but they cannot arrest him because he is out of the State.

Forty occupants of a tenement house in Mount Vernon, N. Y., engaged in a free fight early yesterday morning. One man was dangerously wounded, and several others were more or less injured. The rioters attacked the arresting officers.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that he was not satisfied that the Finn Stoop-Line bill was Constitutional, and so he had asked the opinion of Corporation Counsel Scott. He says his position has been misrepresented in this matter. All he demands is fair play for merchants who pay taxes and rent, and are forced into unfair competition with vendors licensed by the Board of Aldermen.

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## EFFORTS OF CONFIDENCE MEN.

### William Kennedy of Troy and Other New Yorkers Have Narrow Escapes from Florida Sharpers.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 3.—A bold attempt was made at Green Cove Springs, ten miles south of here, this week, to "bunco" William Kennedy, a wealthy resident of Troy, N. Y., and a partner of Senator Murphy, out of a large amount of money.

Coming from New York on the train Kennedy met "Ed" Dixon, a noted confidence man from Chicago, who is of fine manners. He posed as a rich Chicago brewer, and soon secured Kennedy's confidence. He ascertained that Kennedy had considerable ready money with him, and he at once arranged a deal upon some basis that Kennedy now refuses to give details about.

City Detectives Burgess and Featherstone of the New York detective force secured a letter that Dixon wrote to his pal, "Old Tippetts," well known in New York, at Tampa, to go in with him and they would rope the "old man," he allowing Tippetts 25 per cent. for his trouble and putting up "bait money."

Detectives went to Green Cove to-day, but Dixon had gone. He got a tip from here some way, and as the detectives got off the train Dixon swung on at the rear end and escaped. It is supposed that about $7,000 or $8,000 was at stake in the deal.

There are several bands of sharpers now in Florida, and two or three well-known New York gentlemen have had narrow escapes.

## SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

### Bynum Says They May Be Called to the Front if the Republicans Neglect Their Duty.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 3.—Ex-Congressman William D. Bynum of Indiana, National Chairman of the Sound money Democrats, said in an interview here this afternoon that it was impossible to foretell the future of the sound-money Democracy.

If the new administration should not give relief to the financial interests of the country, and take some action toward a monetary reform, he believed the Republican Party would be wiped out again, and that it would be to the sound-money Democracy that the business interests and the people would turn for relief.

Speaking upon the subject of patronage, Mr. Bynum said:

"We are asking nothing of the McKinley Administration in the way of recognition. The National Committee will not ask for anything, and will not indorse any man for any place, and personally I have refused to have anything to do with the candidacy of any applicant for place."

## THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

### Major A. T. Wood Appointed to Succeed Blackburn Until His Successor Shall Be Elected.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—A dispatch from Frankfort says Gov. Bradley has appointed Major A. T. Wood of Mount Sterling, United States Senator from Kentucky, to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn, and that the appointment will be announced to-morrow afternoon or early Friday morning.

The appointment was offered to St. John Boyle of Louisville, but he declined because he is the Republican nominee for the long term, and he will prosecute his candidacy in the extra session of the Legislature.

Major Wood was the Republican nominee for Governor against John Young Brown six years ago.

The call for an extra session of the Legislature has been prepared without date. It is said the Governor has decided on March 16, but that his opposition to Congressman Hunter's candidacy for Senator may cause him to set a later date.

Two or three deaths have decreased the Republican majority, and Senator Blackburn will do all in his power to unseat some of those elected. The plan of his managers is to unseat Senators Crumbaugh, Linney, and James, Republicans, by which they expect to duplicate the scenes of last Winter, but as to accomplishing this, they must have the co-operation of the Sound Money Democrats of the Senate, or their object can hardly be completed.

## INSURANCE WAR IN OHIO.

### Lloyds Said to be Backing Suits Against "Old Line" Companies.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 3.—The institution by the Attorney General of suits to debar the Home of New York and the St. Paul Fire and Marine Companies from doing business in this State has revived the report that the Lloyds and the "old-line" companies have entered upon a war of extermination.

The petition charges violation of the O'Neill law of 1891, which makes it the duty of the Superintendent of Insurance to revoke, for three years, the permission to do business in Ohio of companies which "enter into any compact or combination with any other insurance companies, or shall require their agents to enter into any compact or combination with other insurance agents or companies for the purpose of governing or controlling the rates charged for fire insurance on any property within this State, provided that nothing herein shall prohibit one or more such companies from employing a common agent or agents to supervise and advise of defective structures or suggest improvements to lessen the fire hazard and to advise as to the relative value of risks."

It is charged that the Lloyds, being shut out of the State and consequently out of the alleged trust, are behind the present suits.

### A Fortune Under a Carpet.

BOSTON, March 3.—Under the carpet in the room where Isaac H. Lewis, the Neponset hermit, who died a month ago, lived, there have been found bonds, deeds of property, cash, and securities, the total value of which is said to be between $50,000 and $100,000. A son will succeed to the estate.

## OPPOSED TO THE CHARTER

### Wm. E. Rogers Addresses the Joint Legislative Committee on the Organic Act for Greater New York.

### ALLEGES UNJUST TAXATION.

### He Claims that Brooklyn Will Escape Its Share of the Public Burden and that There Is an Opportunity for Ring Politics.

ALBANY, March 3.—The opponents of the Greater New York charter were given an opportunity to be heard before the joint Cities Committee of both branches of the Legislature in the Senate Chamber to-night. There was not the attendance expected, but few speakers appearing. The Hon. William E. Rogers and Silas Clark of the Union League Club of New York City, Corporation Counsel Scott, and Secretary Pinney of the Greater New York Charter Commission were among those present.

Mr. Rogers was the first to be heard. He said he desired first to submit a written protest against the charter on behalf of the New York City Fire Department. In his argument to-night he said he would confine himself particularly to the matters of assessment and valuation. Appearing on this question for the Union League Club, he represented an organization of men as representative of the progress, intelligence, business activity, and public spirit of the City of New York as any body within its limits. They were, therefore entitled to some consideration. He was much gratified to have a chance to be heard to-night, as it was the first time any citizen of New York had had an opportunity to be heard, either by the commission or any one connected with the act.

**Alleged Unjust Taxation.**

The matter of assessment and taxation, he said, had been very lightly treated in the report of the commission, notwithstanding the fact that it was the one subject of greatest interest to the people. He then read the tax clause of the charter, and declared that it imposed a grossly unjust burden upon New York City. He quoted exhaustive statistics concerning taxation in New York and Brooklyn. The assessed valuation of real estate in New York City, he said, was $1,700,000,000, and the value of personal property $300,000,000. The tax rate was $2.14 on each $100, and the taxes raised $46,000,000.

In Brooklyn, the total assessed valuation was $588,000,000, and the rate varied from $2.70 to $4.25 in different parts of the city, an average of $2.90.

This was upon an assessment of 75 to 80 per cent.

"Let me correct you," interrupted Senator McCarren. "In no case has it been over 70 per cent. of the value."

"I am prepared to demonstrate, if you will permit me, that it is more often 80 than it is 70 per cent," was Mr. Rogers's reply.

The equalized valuation of the two cities, Mr. Rogers placed at $3,555,000,000. The joint budget of the two cities was $60,869,000. Upon the basis of the assessments of 1896, New York's share of this joint budget would be $50,887,000 and Brooklyn's $9,920,000. This was an increase of about $6,000,000 for New York, and a decrease of $6,000,000 for Brooklyn. With all the improvements to the annexed district, he believed that the increased burden upon the City of New York would be $12,000,000.

These figures, he said, were frankly admitted by the Brooklyn League, and it was urged by them, as an argument in favor of annexation, that Brooklyn was to escape some of her taxes.

**Another Objection.**

Another objection which he urged to the charter was that it contained no adequate repeal of existing laws.

His attention was called by Senator Stranahan to the general repealing act.

"Well, that doesn't repeal anything."

"Oh! I don't know. I rather think it does," was Senator Stranahan's observation.

Mr. Rogers suggested as a relief from this alleged unjust burden upon New York City that each borough should raise and bear its own burden of disbursement. This system, he said, he had explained in detail before the commission.

In closing, he suggested that there was a general sentiment against the proposed measure in New York.

"Well, there did not appear to be when the people voted upon the question," remarked Senator Grady.

"But that was merely an expression in favor of annexation."

"Would you like to have them vote again?" queried Senator Grady.

"I wish we might vote upon this bill," answered Mr. Rogers.

"I am perfectly willing that you should have such an opportunity."

Mr. Rogers then spoke of the political possibilities of the concentration of so great a proportion of the population of the State under one government. It was quite possible, he said, what had happened would happen again, and that the great city might get into the power of one man.

"We may get another Tweed, a Kelly, or a Croker," he said, "and such a possibility is worthy your serious consideration."

Asked why it was that so few appeared to oppose the bill, he said the question forced the answer which he blushed to give, that it appeared useless, as everything was understood to be cut and dried.

**Method of Advertising.**

Secretary Pinney of the Charter Commission replied briefly to Mr. Rogers. He admitted a defect in the provision for advertising. He said that Assemblyman John E. Hennessy had called attention to the provisions that all public notices should be advertised in The City Record and the corporation newspapers, and a single provision near the close that the corporation newspapers should be the five Brooklyn newspapers now designated as official papers.

Mr. Pinney said that it had been the intention that the Brooklyn papers should publish only such matters as concerned that borough. They had found that the official advertising was now being done in that city at a cost of about $100,000 a year, and thought that as economical an arrangement as could be made.

After the adjournment, an amendment was agreed upon, which clearly stated that the Brooklyn papers should publish only such matters as concerned that borough, and all other matters would be published in the City Record.

The committee will give another hearing next Tuesday night, when the hearings will be closed.

### Footballist Hinkey in Politics.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., March 3.—Capt. Frank A. Hinkey, once famous on Yale's gridiron, was nominated to-day for Village Trustee on both the local tickets.

## ARIZONA WILL STAND ALONE.

### The Proposal to Cede Part of Her Territory to Utah Declined.

PHOENIX, Arizona, March 3.—At a meeting of the Joint Executive Committee it was determined that an unfavorable report be made on the proposition for the cession of any part of Arizona to Utah.

The Utah Commissioners now ask that the part of Arizona sought by them be afforded better protection from the desperadoes that now infest it.

## RESTORATION OF SPEECH.

### An Afflicted Indiana Girl Recovers Her Faculties.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 3.—Miss Tallie Bryan, twenty-one years old, a handsome girl of Alton, was speechless for five years, the result of a severe cold. She was unable to talk even in a whisper. Yesterday her mother accidentally fell into the open fireplace of their residence, and in her fright the daughter screamed until she was heard some distance away. The mother escaped material injury.

After her fright was over the girl discovered that her powers of speech had been fully restored.

## ALLEGED CHICAGO ANARCHIST.

### Police Arrest Him and Find His House an Arsenal.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The police have arrested Charles Rutting, at 179 Milton Avenue, and believe he is an Anarchist. The complainant is his wife.

She said the house was an arsenal. The police found there several revolvers, some dynamite in sticks, many percussion caps and fuses, and a dagger. Rutting is an iron miner, but has not worked for a year.

His wife could get no explanation from him as to the explosives, and had him arrested for threatening to blow up the house with dynamite.

## HEIRS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

### One Hundred and Fifty-eight Persons Interested in Secord's Will.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 3.—A supplementary petition for the probate of the will of Dennis Secord, who died in New Rochelle last year, leaving an estate valued at $99,000, has been filed. As Mr. and Mrs. Secord had no children, it has been necessary to issue citations to all persons who might claim heirship through being next of kin.

Investigation into the family history caused 158 citations to be issued. The relatives and connections for whom these have been issued are located in almost every State in the Union, and there are some in Europe and in South America. The case is returnable at White Plains on April 26.

## NOT IN THE CHICAGO BOARD.

### J. S. Bousequet Is Not Known to the Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO, March 3.—In reference to a dispatch from New York published in a morning paper, stating that J. S. Bousequet, formerly cashier of the Bank Du Peuple, Montreal, and who was charged with wrecking that institution, had been located in Chicago, where he had become a member of the Stock Exchange, Joseph R. Wilkins, Secretary of the Chicago Stock Exchange, declared to-day that no one of the name of Bousequet, or any similar name, was a member.

"It is also," said Mr. Wilkins, "impossible that any one could become a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange under an assumed name, because each applicant for membership must be vouched for by two members. I never heard of Bousequet."

## KENTUCKY TO HAVE A TRUST.

### Little Doubt that the Whisky Distillers Will Form a Combination.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—Distillers representing over 75 per cent. of the bourbon whisky interests of Kentucky met here this afternoon to confer over the proposed fine whisky trust. About twenty-five distillers from the interior were present. The plan is to form a combination of all the valuable properties in the State and put the manufacture and sale under one head.

It is proposed that the distilleries be valued and paid for in the following way: Twenty-five per cent. in cash, 25 per cent. in bonds, and 50 per cent. in preferred 6 per cent. stock on which dividends are to be cumulative. In addition and as a bonus it is proposed to issue 100 per cent. of the values of the distilleries in common stock, to be held by trustees until it shall reach par, when it will be sold and distributed among the members.

Messrs. Cardozo & Myers, who represent the Spirits Trust, are behind the deal, and are to meet the distillers to-morrow. The distillers are confident the plan will succeed.

## BANK PRESIDENT HYPNOTIZED.

### His Excuse for Loaning So Much Money to a Liquor Dealer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—The plea of President Rottman of the defunct Mullanphy Bank that he was hypnotized by T. S. Teuscher, a wholesale liquor dealer, into loaning him $80,000 of the bank's cash on well-nigh worthless security is the latest sensation in that horribly looted institution's affairs.

Cashier Kammerer of the Mullanphy says that Rottman several months ago told him that Teuscher was a master of the hypnotic art, and when he was in the presence of Teuscher he (Rottman) was completely at his mercy. Rottman told him that was the only explanation he could give for letting Teuscher have such a large sum. Rottman refused to discuss the matter further than to say Teuscher was a very shrewd and designing man.

Teuscher smiled when asked about the matter, and said: "Well, I may be a pretty good hypnotist, but that is not the explanation why Rottman loaned me the eighty thousand. If he'd taken my advice, the bank would not have lost."

### J. A. Brown of West Virginia Fails.

KINGWOOD, West Va., March 3.—James A. Brown, a prominent lawyer of this place, also in the lumber business, made an assignment to-day of all his property to his creditors. His liabilities are about $20,000, and his assets undetermined. His largest creditor is William G. Brown, late candidate for Congress, whose claim is $9,000. The Bank of Kingwood has the next largest claim. Mr. Brown is a brother of Postmaster Brown of Cincinnati, and of Lieut. R. M. G. Brown of Samoan fame.

## THE CABINET COMPLETED

### Cornelius N. Bliss of New York Consents to be McKinley's Secretary of the Interior.

### HAS YIELDED TO PRESSURE.

### Hanna and New York Friends Persuade Him to Accept Office When He Prefers to Remain in Private Life—Platt Not Overpleased.

**President McKinley's Cabinet, if no changes are made, will be:**

SECRETARY OF STATE,
**JOHN SHERMAN of Ohio.**
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
**LYMAN J. GAGE of Illinois.**
SECRETARY OF WAR,
**RUSSELL A. ALGER of Michigan.**
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
**JOSEPH McKENNA of California.**
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
**JAMES A. GARY of Maryland.**
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
**JOHN D. LONG of Massachusetts.**
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.
**CORNELIUS N. BLISS of New York.**
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE,
**JAMES WILSON of Iowa.**

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Cornelius N. Bliss will be a member of President McKinley's Cabinet. Under the pressure of political and business friends of New York City and of Chairman Hanna, Mr. Bliss reconsidered his determination not to accept a portfolio, and about noon to-day placed himself at Major McKinley's disposal. Unless some readjustment of posts is made at the last moment, Mr. Bliss will be Secretary of the Interior.

**Woodford Disappointed.**

New York Republicans of about all shades of belief profess to be glad that Mr. Bliss decided to enter the Cabinet. Mr. Platt says he is pleased, and the organization men follow his lead. A few Brooklyn men who had been booming Gen. Stewart L. Woodford are disappointed somewhat. Gen. Woodford himself called on Mr. Bliss soon after the announcement was made and offered congratulations, and when Mr. Bliss said he would have been better satisfied if their positions were reversed, Gen. Woodford admitted that he had regrets that the appointment did not come his own way.

Mr. Bliss is about the least enthusiastic of the New Yorkers. He looked as if he would like to get away from the office which he accepted.

"I'm a subject for sympathy," he said to a friend, "not for congratulation."

Mr. Bliss said as late as yesterday that he could not accept a Cabinet post, for the same reasons which led him to refuse when the Secretaryship of the Treasury was offered him.

**Anti-Platt Men Pleased.**

New Yorkers who oppose Mr. Platt believe that Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna have scored a point against Mr. Platt in this appointment. The basis of this is Mr. Platt's recent support of Gen. Woodford. They believe Mr. Platt was not especially desirous that any New Yorker should be in the Cabinet. With no New Yorker in the Cabinet, he would have no one with whom to divide honors as the spokesman of New York Republicans.

### CAREER OF CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

### A Successful Man of Business and Leader in Republican Councils.

Cornelius N. Bliss comes of English ancestors, who settled in America about 1630. He was born in Fall River, Mass., in 1833. Until he reached the age of fourteen he had the advantages of the best schools there. He went then to New Orleans with his stepfather, Edward S. Keep, a dry goods merchant. After attending High School in the Crescent City for a short while, young Bliss went into Mr. Keep's countingroom, and remained until he had learned the business thoroughly.

In 1848 Mr. Bliss went to Boston, and secured a place with the great dry-goods house of James M. Beebe & Co., and in a short while was invited to become a partner. In 1866 this firm dissolved, and Mr. Bliss joined the house of John S. and Eben Wright & Co. This house soon after opened a branch in New York under the name of Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, which prospered greatly and became the present house of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., in Duane and Thomas Streets, of which Mr. Bliss is the head.

While Mr. Bliss has never permitted politics to interfere with his business, he has from an early age taken a keen interest in public affairs. He was a Whig until 1860, when he became a Republican, and voted for Lincoln. From that time he has remained a Republican, and has become prominent in party councils. He has been mentioned several times as a candidate for the Mayoralty of this city, and as many times has declined the nomination. In 1885 his name was placed before the Republican State Convention as a candidate for Governor, and it is believed by many that he would have been nominated had he not positively declined to accept office. In 1887 Mr. Bliss was Chairman of the Republican State Committee, a position he held the next year—that of the victorious Harrison campaign. In 1889 he was a delegate to the International American Congress.

In local politics Mr. Bliss some time ago was regarded as a man whose sympathies were surely with the movement for pure primaries and against the machine. By many he was looked upon as one of the men to lead that movement. Mr. Bliss, however, declined to take any action likely to bring confusion into the party ranks in a Presidential year, and was criticised severely in some quarters for his course.

He took no active part in the recent fight for the Senatorship, although he presided over a meeting of the Republican Club Dec. 21, when Senator Pavey presented resolutions approving the candidacy of Joseph H. Choate. He also presided at the club's meeting a week later, when the Platt men took control and defeated the resolutions.

A portfolio in the McKinley Cabinet was offered to Mr. Bliss some weeks ago and declined.

Mr. Bliss is a Governor and Treasurer of the New York Hospital, Vice President and Director of the Fourth National Bank, Director in the Central Trust Company, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, and a Director in the Home and Equitable Insurance Companies. He is a member of the New England Society, American Geographical Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, and National Academy of Design. Although a man of domestic habits, Mr. Bliss is a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, Players, Union, Century, Republican, Lawyers', Riding, and Merchants' Clubs.

## IMMIGRATION BILL PASSED.

### Great Majority in the House Against the President's Veto.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the House to-day Mr. Danford (Rep., Ohio,) moved that the House pass the Immigration bill over the veto of the President, and without discussion the roll was called for a vote.

The announcement of the vote—yeas, 193; nays, 37—was received with applause. So the House decided to pass the bill the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the Senate the veto message was received and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

## MANY WINDOWS DEMOLISHED.

### The Result of the Explosion of a Glycerine Magazine.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., March 3.—There was an explosion in the Rock Glycerine Company's magazine on the Fassett farm about a mile and a half from Wellsville this afternoon.

There was no loss of life, nor great damage to property, except in the village of Wellsville, where, particularly on Main Street, $2,000 worth of window lights were destroyed. Plate glass fronts were demolished in all the stores, and hundreds of residences showed damaged windows.

## RETIRING CABINET OFFICERS.

### Olney, Francis, and Herbert to Practice Law, the Last in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Olney has definitely concluded not to accept the Professorship of International Law at Harvard, tendered to him by President Eliot, but will resume his law practice in Boston in the course of a month. He intends to remain in Washington for a week after the inauguration.

Secretary Herbert has associated with him Benjamin Micou of Alabama, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, and after March 4 the two will practice law in Washington.

Secretary Francis will return to Missouri and resume the practice of law.

## MRS. CLEVELAND TO PRINCETON

### And Mr. Cleveland Going South to Restore His Health.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary Thurber, will leave Washington to-morrow afternoon for Princeton in a special car attached to the 3:15 train over the Pennsylvania Road. For two hours previous to that time Mrs. Cleveland will be the guest of Mrs. Lamont, and pay a few parting calls on ladies of the families of other Cabinet officers.

It is authoritatively announced that Mr. Cleveland will in all probability not go to Princeton for some time, but will leave Washington to-morrow afternoon for the South, in search of rest and restored health.

## MR. SHERMAN HAS RESIGNED.

### Mark Hanna is in Washington to Take His Place in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Sherman stated this afternoon that his resignation as United States Senator was now in the hands of Gov. Bushnell. It takes effect Friday, March 5.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 3.—Gov. Bushnell will present to National Chairman Hanna at Washington the commission and certificate which will make him a Senator of the United States from the State of Ohio, to succeed Senator Sherman, who tendered his resignation to-day. Two elaborate certificates were made on Gov. Bushnell's order before he left for Washington and were forwarded to him at Washington Monday. One is to be filed with the President of the Senate, and the other Mr. Hanna will retain.

## CLEVELAND'S BIG STRIKE.

### The Struggle at the Globe Iron Works Still in Progress.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 3.—The strike at the shipyards of the Globe Iron Works Company promises to be long and bitter. About 700 men are involved, and the strikers are determined to carry their point for an increase in wages, double pay for overtime, and recognition of the union.

The men are protecting all approaches to the yards to prevent new men from entering.

The company's officers declare they will not suffer dictation as to the manner in which their yards shall be run. The works heretofore have been open to both union and non-union men.

Chairman M. A. Hanna and his brother, L. C. Hanna, are the principal owners of the works.

### $5,000 Awarded Charles M. Bennett.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 3.—Five thousand dollars damages against the Long Island Railroad Company were awarded to-day to Charles M. Bennett, who, while employed as a carpenter by the company, in October, 1895, was injured in a collision near Montauk.

## THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast and in the Northwest, and risen rapidly in the central valleys. It is highest over Missouri and low over Northern New England and north of Montana.

The temperature has fallen rapidly in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the northern portion of the Gulf States, but it is warmer on the Atlantic coast and in the Northwest.

Rain has prevailed during the day from New England southwestward to the Gulf States, and it has been generally fair from the Upper Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains. It is cloudy to-night in New England, New York, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley.

The indications are that it will be generally fair in the Northern States Thursday, with much colder weather on the Atlantic coast north of Georgia.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— 1896. | 1897. | TIMES. 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 29 | 40 | 40 |
| 6 A. M. | 27 | 38 | 38 |
| 9 A. M. | 28 | 41 | 41 |
| 12 M. | 28 | 51 | 51 |
| 4 P. M. | 28 | 54 | 56 |
| 6 P. M. | 28 | 53 | 55 |
| 9 P. M. | 28 | 46 | 49 |
| 12 P. M. | 27 | 37 | 41 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 46⅜ |
| Weather Bureau | 46 |
| Corresponding date 1896 | 27.7 |
| Corresponding date for last twenty years | 34 |

## READY FOR INAUGURATION

### A Large Throng Will See Major McKinley Take the Oath of Office To-day.

### WASHINGTON FULL OF VISITORS

### The Price of Seats on the Stands Trebled Yesterday—Prospects of Fine Weather for the Impressive Ceremonies.

**TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.**

**10:30 A. M.—Senate Committee of Escort meets Mr. McKinley at Ebbitt House.**
**10:40 A. M.—President Cleveland receives Mr. McKinley and party at White House.**
**11 A. M.—Presidential party leaves the White House.**
**11:45 A. M.—Presidential party enters the Senate Chamber.**
**11:55 A. M.—Vice President Stevenson administers oath to Garret A. Hobart.**
**12 M.—Senate adjourns sine die.**
**12:02 P. M.—Vice President Hobart convenes new Senate and administers oath to new Senators.**
**12:15 P. M.—Presidential party assembles on the stand at the East Portico of the Capitol.**
**12:30 P. M.—Chief Justice Fuller administers oath to Mr. McKinley. Inaugural address.**
**1 P. M.—Luncheon in President's Room at Capitol.**
**2 P. M.—Presidential party goes to reviewing stand in front of the White House.**
**2:30 P. M.—Head of parade reaches reviewing stand.**
**7 P. M.—President McKinley retires to his apartments in the White House.**
**8:30 P. M.—Fireworks on monument grounds.**
**9 P. M.—Inaugural ball in Pension Building.**
**9:30 P. M.—President and Cabinet appear at the ball.**

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Washington is not exactly packed with visitors, but the population is vastly increased, and there is no doubt whatever that the inauguration of Major McKinley as President will be witnessed by a great throng of people.

The streets are swarming with promenaders, and they follow, with delight and with ocasional cheers, the ever arriving brass bands and delegations as they march to their quarters. Nearly every delegation that is lodged in the Northwest section finds it convenient to pass by the quarters of Major McKinley at the Ebbitt, stopping to cheer at his windows as they pass by.

The day had been wet, until late in the afternoon, but a shift of the wind to the west has brought lower temperature, overcoats are no longer unbearable, and the prospect of a clear day for the inauguration is making everybody cheerful; that is, everybody who is not too anxious about offices to consider calmly so trifling a matter as the weather for McKinley's inauguration.

The fact that President Cleveland has improved in health sufficiently to call upon Major McKinley, returning the call made by the President-elect upon the President, has given great satisfaction to all who had feared that Mr. Cleveland would be too ill to go to the Capitol.

Standholders who have had seats to sell along the line of march, and who had disposed of many of them at very moderate rates, have put up the prices to-day, and seats that were yesterday worth $1 have gone up to $3. Fair weather prospects are promising to make the proprietors of six-hundred-dollar balconies and fifty-dollar windows rich. The badge sellers and fakirs have increased in number and vehemence, but the flag sellers have enjoyed a better share of patronage.

The pressure upon the Senate for tickets to the Senate chamber has been desperate to-day, but the limited number of tickets available had been exhausted several days ago. The House has provided a platform for the use of its members and their families, and the 1,200 tickets issued for that reservation were all given away yesterday.

### VISITS OF COURTESY EXCHANGED

### President-Elect McKinley Visits the White House, and Mr. Cleveland Returns the Call.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It was just 11 o'clock when the President-elect drove up to the White House in the rain to make the customary formal call on the President. Quite a crowd had collected near the portico in anticipation of his arrival, and hats were removed with a slight cheer when he alighted, followed by Secretary J. Addison Porter and Chairman Bell of the Inauguration Committee. Mr. McKinley acknowledged the ovation by smilingly lifting his hat and nodding to the assemblage, and then walked quickly into the main corridor, whence he was at once ushered through the great stained glass screen to the Blue Room where President Cleveland and Secretary Thurber stood expectantly.

The hand grasp of the retiring Chief Executive was noticeably cordial in greeting his successor, and while the two secretaries and Mr. Bell drew aside, President Cleveland asked interestedly regarding Mrs. McKinley's health, and assured Mr. McKinley that he would be able to take part in to-morrow's physical ordeal in spite of the pain he was suffering.

The interview was brief, for the President-elect had remained at the White House last night until 10 o'clock discussing the inauguration arrangements and the affairs of State which are left over to worry him, and besides, the visit was purely one of courtesy in acknowledgment of last night's hospitality. Within two minutes of his entry the President-elect and those accompanying him drove away.

### MR. CLEVELAND VISITS McKINLEY.

### He Pays a Call on His Successor at the Ebbitt House.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It lacked about three minutes to the noon hour when President Cleveland left the White House to pay his visit of ceremony to his successor. The big State carriage of the President, closed to suit the condition of the weather, waited under the portico for Mr. Cleveland's appearance, while about a hundred people, held in check by the policemen on duty at the mansion, hovered near to see the retiring Executive.

The President and his Secretary, Mr. Henry T. Thurber, soon made their appearance through the glass doors separating the public lobby from the private apartments of

the White House family. When the well-known figure of the Chief Executive was seen by the many visitors inspecting the East Room, a rush was made by them in his direction, but the guards prevented Mr. Cleveland's progress from being interrupted. The President walked with a perceptible lameness, consequent on his attack of rheumatism, but made rather rapid progress through the lobby and across the portico to the waiting carriage. When Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Thurber had entered, the door was slammed by a policeman, and the carriage started off to the Ebbitt House down Pennsylvania Avenue to Fifteenth Street, and thence by way of F Street to the hotel.

Comparatively few people saw the President alight, but while he was paying his duty call the news spread around the hotel that he was there.

Major McKinley received President Cleveland in the reception room of his apartments. With him was his secretary, Mr. John Addison Porter, who extended greetings to Secretary Thurber. The well-known figure and livery of Beckett, the White House coachman, had given the cue to others that Mr. Cleveland was at the Ebbitt, and when the President stepped from the elevator he found a crowd of a couple of hundred people assembled around the entrance to the hotel. As he walked through the lane of humanity a round of handclapping greeted him, and Mr. Cleveland responded by taking off his hat. Then he and Mr. Thurber were whirled off to the White House, where they ran the gantlet of a larger crowd.

During the short absence of the President, admission to the mansion had been suspended, and as a consequence quite a fair assemblage was waiting his return, more anxious, however, to see the retiring Executive than to get a glimpse of the interior of his official home. They watched him eagerly as he walked across the portico and lobby and passed through the glass doors. Then the entrance was thrown open again, and the President disappeared from public view until to-morrow.

## NEW YORKERS IN WASHINGTON.

**Gov. Black and Other State Leaders Are Busy at the Capital—Senator Platt's Many Callers.**

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The New Yorkers who are here put in a busy day of it. Gov. Black went up to the Capitol to see some of his old associates, and there was quite a little demonstration in his honor in the House.

The Governor paid his respects to the Speaker. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff also visited the Capitol and watched Vice President Stevenson presiding over the Senate's deliberations. Speaker O'Grady and Col. Griffiths spent much time in the House. Gen. Howard Carroll is busy getting things in shape for the staff's appearance on horseback to-morrow.

It is a subject of some comment to-night among the New Yorkers that several well-known Republicans will not appear at the inauguration. The list of absentees will include Edward Lauterbach, Mayor Strong, National Committeeman F. S. Gibbs, and Chauncey M. Depew.

Henry Birrell, who was one of the McKinley Electors, and who comes from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, is here, and was jubilant to-day when it was announced that Cornelius N. Bliss was going in the Cabinet. Mr. Birrell was formerly one of Mr. Bliss's lieutenants.

Thomas C. Platt had many callers at the Arlington. His sons, Frank H. Platt and Harry B. Platt, are both with him. Joseph Seligman and De Witt J. Seligman are here. They called on President-elect McKinley this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Meade arrived to-day. William Barnes, Jr., arrived this afternoon at the head of the Unconditional Club of Albany. The club turned out 125 men.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff called on the President-elect this afternoon. Frank Sperry of the Brooklyn Corporation Counsel's office, Senator Simon Selbert of Buffalo, Andrew Jacobs of Brooklyn, who is a candidate for Naval Officer, and ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart are among the New Yorkers who have been in town for a day or two.

In the parade to-morrow Gov. Black and his staff will form a part of the Second Brigade, under command of Gen. David S. Gordon, United States Army. Gov. Black and his private secretary, Col. Griffith, and his military secretary will occupy a carriage, followed by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, on horseback. At the right will ride Capt. Satterlee and Cols. Myer, Moore, Doyle, Ham, and Britton, Major Burbank, United States Army, and Col. Sackett.

The left of the line will be Gens. Howard, Carroll, Terry, Healy, Kneeland, Hoffman, Kirby, Noyes, and Hughes. They will be followed by Gov. Black's color guard. The staff have brought their own mounts, and Gen. Carroll promises that the turnout will be creditable to the State. The orderlies are Sergt. Nichols and three Corporals of Troop A. The Governor and staff will return to New York at 10 o'clock, March 5.

## DINNER TO MR. McKINLEY.

**John Hay Entertains the President-elect and Twenty-four Others—Hanna One of the Guests.**

WASHINGTON, March 3.—John Hay, who, it is understood, is slated for the post of Ambassador to the Court of St. James, gave an elaborate dinner to-night in honor of the President-elect. He had twenty-six guests.

The dining room of the Hay residence was decorated tastefully, and the table was a superb affair from an artistic standpoint.

Major McKinley sat at the right of the host. The other guests were the members of Major McKinley's Cabinet now in Washington, a number of friends who accompanied the President-elect to Washington, Mr. Hanna, Abner McKinley, and John Addison Porter.

After the dinner Major McKinley returned to the Ebbitt House, and at 11 o'clock retired.

## A PRESENTATION TO McKINLEY.

**A Diamond-Set Badge of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity.**

WASHINGTON, March 3.—An interesting ceremony took place this morning in the parlors of the Ebbitt House, by which President-elect McKinley was made the recipient of a beautiful diamond-set badge, the official emblem of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. The National Convention of the Order of St. Louis in December last provided for the purchase and presentation of the badge, and it is probably the handsomest and most costly badge possessed by any member of the fraternity.

Prominent among the Committee of Presentation were Postmaster General William L. Wilson, who is now the Past Supreme Archon of the order; John G. Capers of the Attorney General's office, Judge Charles B. Howry of the Court of Claims Bench, A. H. Austin of Ohio, at present the chief executive officer of the fraternity, and many other members of the order who are now prominent in social and official life here.

## WASHINGTON'S SIMPLICITY.

**Story of His Parting with Congress to be Printed in the Record.**

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Gordon (Dem., Ga.,) presented a paper detailing the scenes in Carpenter Hall, Philadelphia, on March 4, 1797, when Washington delivered his Farewell Address and took his leave of official life; and he asked that the paper be published in The Record. It would do no harm, Mr. Gordon said, to revive that scene, when George Washington, in his severely plain black suit, was bidding farewell to his weeping hearers, and when John Adams, his successor to the Presidency, sat in his no less severely plain drab suit, with his "ruffle-bound" hand covering his face, wet with tears, as the Father of his Country was uttering those solemn, golden, and ever-living words.

The paper was ordered printed in The Record.

**Bunce Chartered a Steamer.**

FORT MONROE, Va., March 3.—Admiral Bunce chartered the steamer Norfolk, upon which some forty officers and about 600 blue jackets left for Washington to-night to participate in the inaugural parade. The army contingent, comprising the band and four batteries of artillery, in command of Col. Hasbrouck, left by train at 9 P. M. over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

## NEW YORKERS ON THE WAY

**Rush to Washington Began Early Yesterday and Was Kept Up All Day.**

**A HAPPY HOST OF MARCHERS.**

**Hell Gate Republican Club and Quigg Legion Vied with the Seventy-first Regiment for Public Applause—Thirty-seven Train-Loads Sent Out.**

About 8,000 persons, it is estimated, left New York City yesterday for Washington to attend the inaugural ceremonies. From early morning until long after midnight the railroad stations swarmed with excursion parties, military and civil. Gorgeous uniforms were everywhere in evidence, and mingled with the holiday attire of civilians, presented a picturesque appearance. On the ferries elbow room was at a premium, but the crowd was good-natured, and many a hard jostle was excused with a jovial remark.

At the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City the rush began at 8 o'clock in the morning, and from that hour until midnight twenty-one special trains were sent out. Most of them were in two or three sections, and all were crowded to their utmost capacity. At 10:10 A. M. the Riverside Republican Club and a party of Elks left on two separate sections of the special. Shortly afterward two other specials were dispatched to Marion, where they met a train of the New York, Susquehanna and Western carrying the Second Regiment of the New Jersey National Guard.

Other parties that left over the Pennsylvania lines were the Indian Republican Club, the Garret A. Hobart Association of Jersey City, and the New Jersey Naval Reserve.

Sixteen specials of three and four sections each left over the Jersey Central tracks. The staff of Gen. Horace Porter, Marshal of the Inaugural Parade, headed by A. Noel Blakeman, Chief of Staff, left at about 10 o'clock on a special consisting of three Pullman cars, one buffet car, two baggage and three stable cars. With the party were Col. C. N. Swift, Quartermaster; Paymaster G. de F. Burton, Major F. Brackett, Capt. R. Bernie, Col. William C. Church, Capt. James Parker, Edward A. Sumner, W. R. Spooner, and many others. The Brooklyn Provisional Battery and 400 United States Engineers from Willet's Point, under command of Major B. D. Knight, left shortly afterward over the same line.

Most of the larger organizations left in the afternoon. The Hell Gate Republican Club, under the leadership of Capt. John C. Graham, after a preliminary parade through the Thirtieth Assembly District, boarded the elevated train at Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. Debarking at the City Hall, the members marched to the Liberty Street Ferry, and crossed over to the Jersey Central Station, where a special train awaited them. They all wore light gray overcoats, slouch hats, and canes. One man carried a large white umbrella with a picture of McKinley.

A large crowd assembled under the banner of the Quigg Legion, at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, and headed by a brass band, proceeded to Jersey City. They left about 6 o'clock.

Almost the last of the big parties to leave was the Seventy-first Regiment. Nine companies of fifty men each, dressed in parade uniform, assembled at the armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, at 8:45, and by 9 o'clock were all ready to start. Each man carried full equipment, including knapsack and blankets. The white pompons and plumes of men and officers made a picturesque sight as the columns passed down Thirty-fourth Street on their way to the Thirty-third Street elevated station, whence two special trains conveyed them to Cortlandt Street. Col. Greene was in command, and, assisted by his staff, conducted the regiment in perfect order to the railroad station.

The train which carried the regiment to Washington was composed of two sections, to each of which was attached a sleeping car for officers of the line. Col. Greene and his staff occupied a private car furnished by President Oliphant of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Meals for the regiment will be furnished by a New York caterer, both on the way and during the stay in Washington.

The railroads handled the big crowds without a hitch. All available crews were pressed into service, and a large number of cars long ago discarded were again brought into use. The telegraph operators were doubled in number, and every precaution has been taken to avoid accident.

## DEATH OF JOHN I. SNEDEKER.

**He Once Owned the Famous Old Union Race Course.**

John I. Snedeker died suddenly yesterday at his home, 178 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, of heart failure. Funeral services will be held at the home to-day, and he will be buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

For many years Mr. Snedeker was a familiar figure at the race tracks. His father, John R. Snedeker, owned the old Union Course race track on the city line of Brooklyn, and it was there his son was born, eighty years ago. He succeeded his father in the business about 1842, and thereafter, by his effort, the track became the most popular resort for gentlemen drovers around the city.

Daniel Webster would drive over there when on a visit to New York. Gen. "Sam" Houston dined there frequently. It was Mr. Snedeker's boast that in his stables had rested Dexter, Lady Washington, and all the trotting kings and queens of his generation. After the City of Brooklyn had purchased the track, Mr. Snedeker engaged in business at other tracks. He leaves a wife and two children.

**William H. Van Slyck Dead.**

William H. Van Slyck died yesterday at Danville, N. Y., in his sixty-eighth year. He was born at Kinderhook, Hudson County, and came to New York as a young man. He established the house of Finch, Van Slyck & Young, now one of the leading wholesale dry goods firms in St. Paul, Minn., and then returned to this city to represent the firm.

Mr. Van Slyck was a member of Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, and of the Holland and St. Nicholas Societies. Since the death of his wife, last November, Mr. Van Slyck has been in failing health. He leaves one son, George F. Van Slyck. Funeral services will be held in the Riverside Church Saturday. The burial will be at Kinderhook.

## BOLD BOWERY HIGHWAYMAN.

**Mrs. Fannie Cline Attacked While the Street Was Crowded.**

Mrs. Fannie Cline of 105 Forsyth Street was confronted by a man at Houston Street and the Bowery last night and hit in the face. The man then tried to wrench a diamond ring from her finger.

Although the Bowery was crowded, and several saw the occurrence, no one attempted to interfere. It was not until Mrs. Cline shouted for the police that any one realized what was going on.

Three policemen chased the man down the Bowery. He turned into Prince Street and was captured. At the station he said he was William Farrell, twenty-three years old, a laborer, of 135½ Allen Street. He was locked up on a charge of assault and attempted robbery.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Absolutely Correct Styles.
Oak Bedroom Suits, $16.00.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

**Immediate Possession of Property for the Erection of New Schools to be Obtained.**

Commissioner Taft's resolution, aiming to expedite the acquisition of sites and the commencement of work on new school buildings, was the most important business before the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday. The resolution was adopted. It gives the city possession of property while the condemnation proceedings are under way, and means the saving of much valuable time.

The resolution is similar to that of the Greater New York charter relating to that particular purpose, and is intended only as a temporary measure. Much attention has been given the subject, it having been deemed advisable to have some such measure, so that the board could take immediate advantage of its provisions without waiting for the charter to go into effect.

The recommendation that Frank Damrosch be made Director of Music in the public schools was referred to the Committee on Instruction. A communication requesting a hearing for the Fine Arts Federation in the matter of the appointment of a Director of Drawing in the public schools was referred to the Committee on Instruction.

The Site Committee asked the Committee on Finance, By-laws, and Legislation to apply to the Legislature for an issue of school-house bonds for $2,500,000, this sum being additional to $7,500,000 already asked, to hurry along the new buildings and to improve sites already acquired. C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, and John Jasper, City Superintendent of Schools, submitted a report giving the details connected with the proposed issue of bonds, and also showing the necessity for new school accommodations.

The report of the Committee on High Schools, proposing the establishment of high schools in Grammar School Buildings Nos. 47, 35, and 62, was adopted. The first will be for girls, the second for boys, and the third for both sexes. They will be opened for use next September.

The board put itself on record by vote as being opposed to Assembly bill No. 827, which provides for the establishment and encouragement of military training in public schools.

A letter to the board from W. S. Field, the Superintendent of the schoolship St. Mary's, gave the first news of a brave rescue of a drowning man on the night of Feb. 23. A boat was manned from the ship and the drowning man rescued with considerable difficulty. The Superintendent failed to give the rescued man's name, but those who figured in the deed were Boys Blair, Rush, and Halton, and Seamen Anderson and Stjern.

## PHILADELPHIA'S BAD FIRE.

**TWO LIVES WERE LOST AND A POWER HOUSE DESTROYED.**

**A Loss of Over Half a Million Dollars Sustained by the Union Traction and Metropolitan Companies.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The power house at Thirteenth and Mount Vernon Streets, from which the Union Traction Company operated a half dozen of its lines of trolley cars, was destroyed by fire this evening.

Two persons lost their lives. August A. Bonder and a well-dressed young man whose name is not known were run over by a fire engine and killed. Several other persons were injured during the excitement incident to the fire.

The property loss is about $500,000, principally on the valuable machinery in the building. The loss is covered by insurance. The power house was a large brick structure covering a third of the block, and contained eight dynamos and other valuable machinery.

About 8 o'clock this evening some of the employes were swinging a big crane around, and the iron chain from the arm struck a generator. The blow smashed the generator and a violent explosion followed. The breaking of the generator blew out every circuit and wrecked all the dynamos which were running.

Following the explosion, fire broke out and gutted the building and destroyed the eight dynamos or rendered them useless, and irretrievably damaged the other delicate machinery in the building. The dynamos were the property of the Westinghouse Electric Company, as the traction company claimed that they were not working properly, and had therefore never accepted them.

The Westinghouse Company was running them at its own expense, pending some decision in the matter. About half the loss, therefore, will fall upon the Westinghouse Company.

The fire occurred at an hour at which thousands of people were returning home from work, and, as the cars on fifteen streets were brought to a complete standstill, much inconvenience to the public resulted.

The Traction Company as speedily as possible looped the wires rendered useless by the fire to the lines operated by other power houses and made shift to give as good a service as possible. The destruction of the power house will seriously cripple the surface transit facilities of the city for some time.

## DOUBLE WEDDING CEREMONY.

**Marriage of Young Persons Followed by a Silver Celebration.**

Augustus J. Fleischmann and Miss Lillie Rosenberger were married at Victoria Hall yesterday, and immediately after they were united, a silver wedding ceremony was performed for the parents of the bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Fleischmann. Both services were read by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise.

Palms were massed in a wide crescent at the end of the reception room, in the centre of which stood the contracting couples.

The bridesmaids for the younger pair were Miss Carrie Fleischmann and Miss Jennie Rosenberger. The best man was E. Rosenberger. The page was Joseph Kauffmann, and the flower girl was Miss Gertrude Rosenberger.

The ushers were Leo Fleischmann, Salomon Rosenberger, Jacob Fleischmann, Jacob Rosenberger, Isaac Fleischmann, and Leo Strauss. A reception afterward was followed by supper and dancing.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Mondschein, Mr. and Mrs. Kauffmann, Mr. and Mrs. Abeles, Edward Abeles, Mr. and Mrs. Loewes, Miss Carrie Jackson, Miss Rose Kander, Miss Martha Hammerschlag, George F. Jempson, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Fleischmann, Mr. and Mrs. S. Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. S. Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Joseph.

**Townsend—Earle.**

Col. Robert Townsend, former Assistant District Attorney, and Miss Clara Noble Earle were married in St. Paul's Chapel on Tuesday evening by the rector, the Rev. William M. Geer. The announcement of the marriage was a surprise, as it had been the impression that it would not take place for some months to come. It had been originally set for Nov. 17 last, in St. Thomas's Church, but was postponed owing to the illness of the bride. Soon afterward, following the death of District Attorney Fellows, Col. Townsend resigned his post as Assistant District Attorney, and this it was thought would place the marriage in the distant future.

The wedding was very quietly celebrated, and there were no bridesmaids or ushers. Col. Townsend is the son of Mr. Solomon Townsend, and is a brother of Mr. Charles De Kay Townsend, former Surrogate of Queens County, L. I., and a cousin of Mr. De Lancey Nicoll. He was prominent for many years in Democratic politics on Long Island.

Miss Earle is a granddaughter of Mrs. Curtis Noble of Brooklyn, and is an heiress. Her family owns the large property known as Earlscourt, at Narragansett Pier, R. I. The engagement of the couple was first announced at Narragansett Pier in the Summer of 1894.

## HOAR AND QUAY AT OUTS

**An Intimation of Excess in the Use of Liquor Creates a Stir in the National Senate.**

**CROWDS IN THE GALLERIES.**

**Speaker Reed Requires the Assistance of the Sergeant at Arms in Maintaining Order in the House—Confusion in Both Chambers.**

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The night sessions of the Senate and House were watched by large numbers of people in the galleries. An angry passage between Senators Hoar and Quay set the Senate galleries in a flutter.

Mr. Quay, having several times suggested the absence of a quorum, thus necessitating a roll call, and a quorum each time appearing, Mr. Hoar entered a vigorous protest against his dilatory tactics.

"It was never intended," he said, "that the rules should put it into the power of one man to prevent eighty-nine men doing business—one man who, in some conceivable case, might be under the influence of liquor; and I think, then—"

Mr. Quay—I desire to say to the Senator from Massachusetts that if he intends to intimate that I am under the influence of liquor he is a lunatic or a liar, and I will not tolerate a suggestion of that sort from the Senator from Massachusetts or any one else. I am doing what I am doing in the interest of my constituents.

Mr. Hoar repeatedly disclaimed any personal allusion to Mr. Quay, to which the Pennsylvania Senator replied with a remark, sotto voce, that the mere suggestion was a "filthy one."

Mr. Quay then went on to say that when the repeal of the Sherman law was pending in the Senate dilatory tactics were employed, and the Senate was powerless to prevent it.

This reference to ancient history brought Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho,) to his feet with the assertion that during that fight he never once called for a quorum when there was a quorum of Senators in their seats.

The House reassembled at 8:30 o'clock in the presence of galleries crowded almost to suffocation with throngs of people curious or interested in the proceedings of the closing hours of Congress. The crowds in the galleries added materially to the confusion prevalent in the Chamber, which necessitated frequent requests for order. Speaker Reed was forced, in his efforts to secure quiet and obedience to the rules, to request the Sergeant at Arms to enforce order.

During the recess of the House which ended at 11 o'clock some fifty members, led by Representative Henderson of Iowa, entertained the galleries by singing patriotic songs and popular airs. The singers grouped in front of the Speaker's desk, and at the conclusion of each selection they were loudly applauded.

"Down in Dixie" was greeted with cheers, and "Marching Through Georgia" was cheered to the echo.

Prominent among the singers were members of the New York delegation; Mr. Towne of Minnesota, Mr. Shafroth of Colorado, Mr. Howard of Alabama, and Mr. Mercer of Nebraska.

## STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS.

**A Compromise May Save the General Deficiency Measure.**

WASHINGTON, March 3.—There is some uneasiness to-night among Senators about the General Deficiency bill, and the fear is expressed that this measure may possibly fail to get through Congress in time.

At midnight all the appropriation bills were out of the way except the Sundry Civil and the General Deficiency, both of which are of great importance, and each of which carries very large appropriations. The conferrees on the Sundry Civil bill have almost reached a final agreement and have compromised on the Senate amendment throwing the forest reservations open to settlement, which the President last month by proclamation reserved. Had this compromise not been effected it was said the President would have vetoed the bill.

The Senate has added 171 amendments to the General Deficiency bill, and the contest over many of them promises to be protracted. At midnight this bill had not been touched by the conferrees.

During the evening the final reports on the Naval, Indian, and District of Columbia bills were agreed to, and these budgets will be rushed to the White House within a few hours.

The presiding officers of the two houses to-night signed the Post Office and Fortifications bills. The Army bill was approved to-day, but up to to-night no notice had been received of the approval by the President of the Agricultural bill.

## THE POWERS ARE DECIDED.

**If Greece Does Not Evacuate Crete, She Will Be Forced to Do So by a Resort to Arms.**

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch from Athens says that the representatives of the powers there, who last evening presented an identical note to the Greek Government demanding the evacuation of Crete by Greece, now admit that their instructions from their respective Governments were to warn Greece in most serious terms that the powers are irrevocably determined to resort to the most forcible measures of compulsion, unless the Greek fleet and troops are withdrawn within six days.

The dispatch also says that the Greek Commodore Sachtouris has started for Crete on board the torpedo boat Micali.

A dispatch from Canea, Crete, says that an engagement was fought last evening between the Bashi-Bazouks of the villages of Narakoron and Tchikatria and the Greeks, on the heights of Malaxa. The fighting lasted two hours.

## THE NOTE SENT TO TURKEY.

**Negotiations with the Porte Regarding a Governor for Crete.**

LONDON, March 3.—The Post to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Constantinople to a news agency here, saying that the collective note from the powers presented to the Porte yesterday, mentions the gradual withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the Island of Crete, and suggests a military convention between the powers and the Porte for the settlement of details.

The dispatch also says that negotiations are proceeding between the powers' representatives and the Porte regarding the appointment of a Governor for Crete, who, it is stated, the Porte insists shall be a Turkish subject.

**Death of Mrs. Bertha Naumburg.**

Mrs. Bertha Naumburg, wife of Elkan Naumburg, the banker, died at her home, 48 West Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday in the forty-sixth year of her age. She was the daughter of Gottlieb Wehlo, a prominent merchant of Prague, Austria, who came to this country with his family in 1843, owing to the disturbances which led up to the revolution of 1848. Mrs. Naumburg was graduated from the New York Normal College with high honors, and was a woman of exceptional intelligence. She was President, and, more recently, Director of the Children's Charitable Union, and was prominent in works of charity. The family has been living in this city since 1866. Her husband and two sons, Walter W. and George W., survive her. Funeral services will be held on Friday. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4:30 A. M.—47 West Sixty-sixth Street, tenement of Samuel Johnson and others; damage, $5,000.

10:45 A. M.—7 Ludlow Street, Jacob Rubin, tenement; damage, $100.

10:45 A. M.—509 West Fifty-first Street; dwelling of Della Derwin; damage, $250.

5:40 P. M.—14 Ludlow Street; Ella Shapiro; damage trifling.

8:05 P. M.—545 West Fifty-fourth Street; David Albert; damage, $10.

8:10 P. M.—232 East Twenty-first Street; Mary Siridin; damage, $25.

8:20 P. M.—131 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Mrs. Gardner; damage, $50.

## JURY APPRAISED GOWNS

**Feminine Litigants Aired Their Troubles Over Costly Finery in the City Court.**

**A DRESSMAKER'S LARGE BILL.**

**Mrs. Lawrence Claimed that She Had Been Persecuted and Fine Dresses Sent Home to Her Without Being Ordered—A Verdict Against Her.**

Organdie and brocade gowns, silk skirts, beautifully embroidered corsets, and other articles of feminine finery were displayed in Part IV. of the City Court yesterday before Justice Van Wyck and a jury. Their task was to determine whether they belonged to Mrs. Eva Lawrence of 364 West Eighty-fourth Street or to Mme. Hettie M. Lessing, a dressmaker of 130 East Twentieth Street, Mme. Lessing, the plaintiff, alleged that Mrs. Lawrence had ordered the dresses and other articles valued at $1,054.50, and that she had refused to pay for them. The jury, after hearing the evidence, decided that Mrs. Lawrence ought to pay Mme. Lessing $600.

One of the jurors, John D. Hall, of 8 East Forty-second Street, was late in coming to court, and Justice Van Wyck fined him $50, but the fine was remitted after an explanation.

George P. Nock, the counsel for Mrs. Lawrence, stated in opening the defense that Mme. Lessing had been persecuting his client by sending to her dresses and other apparel, even forcing the goods upon her servants when Mrs. Lawrence was out, and that now Mme. Lessing was demanding payment for goods never ordered. He admitted his client owed her $135 and said she was willing to pay that amount.

Mrs. Lawrence took the stand and gave her version of a dispute regarding the bill which took place between herself and Mme. Lessing on June 27, 1896.

"We had some words about the bill," she said, in answer to her lawyer's queries. "I insisted that I had not ordered the imported cloth costume charged at $250, a velvet coat at $126, a serge jacket at $40, a cape at $50, a grenadine dress at $50, and a black brocade gown at $200.

"Mrs. Lessing said the brocade gown was 'just my fit,' and remarked how well I looked in it. I told her it was too expensive, but finally I agreed to take the gown for $170, upon condition that I might pay for it at my convenience."

She said she had then made a settlement with Mme. Lessing for all but the brocade gown, giving her a check for $371. A large box containing the dresses was then opened, and Lawyer Abe Levy acted as showman to display them, a lively fire of repartee being carried on meanwhile between Justice Van Wyck and the counsel. Finally Mr. Levy fished up a pair of lavender-colored corsets.

"Be careful," cautioned Mr. Nock, anxiously.

"Well," replied Justice Van Wyck, slowly, "I think that will do. Gowns sometimes get juries into trouble."

E. E. Cooley, counsel for Mme. Lessing, cross-examined the defendant.

"What sort of dresses do you wear, Mrs. Lawrence?"

"There are three prices in the market. I don't always pay the highest."

"But you never wear cheap clothing?"

"Hardly," replied Mrs. Lawrence.

Mr. Cooley took the witness stand himself in order to tell of a conversation he had with Mrs. Lawrence in January last. He did not recall that Mrs. Lawrence made any claim that the plaintiff had been trying to blackmail her.

It took the jury an hour to reach a verdict.

## MR. CLEVELAND'S RHEUMATISM

**He Transacted His Business in His Bedroom Last Night.**

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The President was confined to his bedroom again to-night, and there all the official business of the last evening in the White House was transacted.

Secretary Lamont and Attorney General Harmon joined him about 9 o'clock and assisted him in an advisory way about the flood of measures which were released from Congress in the last hours of the session.

The President's confinement to his room, it is explained, is not due to any alarming condition of health, but to secure such comfort as may accompany the excruciating rheumatic attack from which he has suffered the past few days, and to reserve his strength for the long physical ordeal of to-morrow.

## TWO HEROES REMEMBERED.

**Lodges of Benai Berith Combine to Honor Washington and Lincoln.**

Four lodges of the Independent Order Benai Berith entertained their friends at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last evening, in honor of the birthday anniversaries of Washington and Lincoln. There were several addresses, and an excellent programme of music. The lodges interested were Washington Lodge No. 19, Rehoboth Lodge No. 38, Henry Jones Lodge No. 79, and America Lodge No. 410.

Moritz Adler, a blind pianist from Frankfort-on-the-Main, made his first appearance in this country, and played very acceptably the "Funeral March," by Chopin; "Barcarolle," Rossini-Liszt, and other selections. Miss Minna Van Buren sang "Nobile Signor," Meyerbeer. Others who contributed to the programme were Miss Ray Levison, Frederick W. Schalscha, and Max Liebling.

Moritz Ellinger spoke on topics pertinent to the order, and Hugo Hirsh showed how the Hebrew race was typified by the institutions of the country, in that the Hebrew was the most cosmopolitan among peoples and the United States the most cosmopolitan of nations. Mr. Hirsh paid a tribute to the memories of Washington and Lincoln, and asserted that the principles of educational, religious, and political freedom fostered by these two leaders had been of incalculable benefit to the Hebrew race.

**Valuable Consulting Library.**

In addition to the work it is accomplishing in the way of securing employment for applicants through the medium of the Labor Bureau and the workrooms at Hartley House, its industrial settlement, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is moving along other lines. The association has accumulated a valuable library, which it is placing freely at the disposal of students who may be desirous of acquiring special knowledge of the details of the more important social movements. Owing to the interest manifested, the collection is increasing all the time. The latest acquisition is a valuable gift of books made by the Rev. Dr. Isaac S. Hartley, son of Robert M. Hartley, the first General Agent of the association. The organization will be glad to receive similar donations of books covering the literature of charity and philanthropy. The library is open, free for reading and study. Among the works in the Hartley group are "The History of the Poor," by Thomas Ruggles, in two volumes, published in London in 1873; a file of the reports of the Poor Law Commissioners of England, and numerous technical reports of societies working among the poor between the years 1840 and 1860.

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## AT THE HOTELS.

Judge William J. Wallace of Albany is at the Hoffman.

Mayor Charles F. Warwick of Philadelphia is at the Fifth Avenue.

Nicol Kingsmill of Toronto and William E. Kisselburgh, Jr., of Albany, are at the Manhattan.

J. W. Morris of Chicago, R. H. Robinson of New Haven, and William Turner of Detroit are at the Savoy.

B. B. Alling of Hartford, William M. Luthen of Buffalo, and James E. Gavin of Buford are at the Imperial.

G. H. Newhall of Providence, George A. Gray of Indianapolis, and Frank L. Brown of San Francisco are at the Normandie.

W. F. Malloy of Pittsburg, R. J. Donovan of Cleveland, W. H. Phelps of Chicago, and James A. Eddy of Troy are at the Windsor.

W. F. Greene of Troy, Edward P. Elliott of Boston, S. B. Moody of Detroit, and John W. Marder of Detroit are at the Park Avenue.

Ex-Congressman Stephen Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y.; R. B. Angus of Montreal, and John N. Beckley of Rochester are at the Waldorf.

George W. Gordon of Cleveland, J. M. Torbert of New Haven, C. H. Adair of Boston, and George G. Brown of Philadelphia are at the Grand Union.

Arthur Amory of Boston, W. D. Hubbard of Hartford, and J. M. Hilliard, John F. Weeks, and Charles W. Otto of Philadelphia are at the Holland.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bronson, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. R. Hobbs, Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Crane, Princeton, and Mrs. D. Gillies, Buffalo, N. Y., are at the Brevoort.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

**Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.**

Adams, W. M., & Co., Salem, Ala.; H. J. Adams, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Albany Dry Goods Company, Albany, N. Y.; N. C. Nolan, white goods and linens; Morton House.

Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernethy, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; St. Denis Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; O. S. Rogers, dry goods, &c.; 338 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; O. S. Rogers, dry goods, &c.; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. G. Lamble, dress goods and cloaks, 95 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.

Bronner Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. Bronner, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 108 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Stupp, notions and fancy goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. B. Campbell, white goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Cohn, M. M., & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; M. M. Cohn, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Cook, Salmond & Cowden, Altoona, Penn.; J. Salmond, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

"Curran's," Waterbury, Conn.; Miss N. Curran, millinery; Grand Union Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dunn & Taft, Fort Wayne, Ind.; E. F. Dunn, dry goods; Everett House.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Fahy, dry goods, 66 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Berry, shoes; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Hull, represents, 104 Worth Street; Stuart House.

Flory, L. E., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; L. E. Flory, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frank & Hagerdorn, Gladsden, Ala.; A. Hagerdorn, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; G. W. Campbell, notions, Colonnade Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Gimbel, silks and velvets, 53 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Gimbel Brothers Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Page, hosiery, 55 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Gimbel, millinery and ribbons, 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Grant, The, Dry Goods Company, Zanesville, Ohio; S. B. Bortes, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Wassauer, cloaks and suits; Stuart House.

Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, dry goods, &c., 338 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; O. L. Mason, notions and ribbons; W. T. Higbee, represents; Grand Hotel.

Hutch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Schryver, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hutzler, G., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; C. Hutzler, dry goods, notions, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; C. Hutzler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn; C. L. Upham, dress goods and cloaks; Miss Quinn, millinery; Miss Miller, notions; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Powers, furnishing goods; 8 Greene Street.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Tobin, furniture; R. M. Dean, small wares; W. F. Waters, cloaks; 8 Greene Street.

Lambright & Williams, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Lambright, dry goods, &c.; Colonnade Hotel.

Lauer, L., Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldstein, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Coyne, notions; 55 Franklin Street.

Mannheim

# PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

## Both Houses Waiting on the Reports of Conference Committees on the Appropriation Bills.

## TWO VETOES ARE OVERRIDDEN.

### The House Passes the Immigration Bill for the Second Time — The Naval Bill Gives Rise to a Debate — Result of the Conferences.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The session of Congress to-day was marked by confusion. Each house was sitting in continuation of Tuesday's session. Members were lounging in committee rooms, only appearing in their respective chambers when matters in which they were specially interested were under consideration.

Practically all proposed legislation was in the hands of conference committees, which reported from time to time to their respective houses. Several appropriation bills were thus under discussion, and heroic efforts were made to bring the two houses into harmony. The Indian, the Naval, and the General Deficiency bills were among those in conference. Partial reports were made on each from time to time, and as often the conferrees were ordered to resume their discussion of the points in dispute.

The House passed the Immigration bill over the President's veto, and its action was reported to the Senate, which referred the matter to the Immigration Committee.

There was every indication at midnight of an all-night session of each house. There were the usual fears that the appropriation bills would not be passed, but the more optimistic Congressmen felt that compromises would be reached and the bills be pushed through.

### GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

#### Objections to the Bowman Claims Provoke a Discussion.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the House to-day Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) moved to non-concur in the Senate amendments to the General Deficiency bill.

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.,) wanted the House to vote on the amendment making payment for the Bowman act judgments, amounting to nearly $1,000,000. He said there was no reason why they should not be paid; the Government owed the money, as found by a court of its own appointing. Mr. Wellington (Rep. Md.,) made a plea for the payment of these claims due the loyal men of the South for their contributions to the cause of the Union.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) antagonized the payment of the claims, saying he had no confidence in them. If the Deficiency bill was subject to discussion in committee of the whole upon these Senate amendments, he warned the House there was no probability of the bill becoming a law at this session.

Mr. Cannon called the attention of the House to the fact that at a period less than twenty-four hours before the Congress would expire by limitation, there were seven of the great appropriation bills yet inchoate—the Indian, District of Columbia, Naval, Post Office, Fortifications, Sundry Civil, and Deficiency. These claims, he said, some of them dating back before the war, and some of them purporting to be what they are not, were trying to steal their way through Congress in the closing hours of the session. If the House should refuse to adopt his motion, Mr. Cannon said in conclusion, a single point of order would throw the bill into Committee of the Whole, "and then it will be more certainly lost than the vilest sinner on the day of judgment." [Laughter.]

The roll call resulted: Yeas, 182; nays, 75. So the rules were suspended and the House non-concurred in the Senate amendments and conferrees were appointed.

### THE INDIAN BILL.

#### A Warm Debate in the House over Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Indian Appropriation bill caused a warm debate in the House to-day. A disagreeing report of the conference committee was presented.

Mr. Flynn (Rep., Oklahoma,) opposed the Senate amendment which detaches the 4,000,000 acres of land belonging to the Osage Indian Reservation and transfers it to the Indian Territory. He made a plea against dismembering the Territory of Oklahoma, and had read from the Clerk's desk a protest against the amendment which was adopted yesterday by the Legislature of the Territory.

Mr. Curtis, (Rep., Kan., who defended the amendment, asserted that all the leading chiefs of the Osage tribe favored the transfer. They were attached to Oklahoma without their consent, he said, and if made a part of the Indian Territory would secure that measure of justice which is now denied them by the citizens of Oklahoma. He referred specifically to several cases of alleged injury to the Indians and declared that they were being robbed by the settlers along the border.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) asserted that if there was an organized hell on earth it was among the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory. He expressed his amazement at the insertion of the amendment and hoped that the House conferrees would be instructed to reject it.

By a vote of 57 to 100 the House rejected the report of the conferrees, and a further conference was agreed to.

The third conference report on the bill was presented to the House to-night, the conferees had reached an agreement on all items of difference but two—the paragraph authorizing the use of sectarian contract Indian schools to the extent of 40 per cent. of the appropriations for 1895, and the proposition to repeal the law giving preference to certain settlers upon mineral lands. The report was agreed to. To test the sense of the House on the sectarian school question, Mr. Sherman moved that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate, and this was agreed to. The same action was taken in respect to the mineral lands amendment, and this disposed of the Indian Appropriation bill.

### APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

#### The Monetary Conference Bill Among Those Signed.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The President has approved the bill providing for an international monetary conference; also these:

The Army Appropriation bill.

Granting right of way through Fort Spokane military reservation, Washington, to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company.

The "Pure Tea" bill.

To authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River.

To establish an additional land office in the State of Montana.

Joint resolution granting a life-saving medal to Daniel E. Lynn of Port Huron, Mich.

To provide for the removal of the Inter-State National Bank of Kansas City, Kan., to Kansas City, Mo.

To vacate Sugar Loaf Reservation, in Colorado, and to restore the lands contained in the same to entry.

To amend an act authorizing the appointment of receivers of National banks approved June 30, 1876, as amended Aug. 3, 1892.

To better define and regulate the rights of aliens to hold and own real estate in the Territories, and a number of private and local measures.

Declaring Potomac flats a public park.

To define the rights of purchasers under mortgages of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

Prescribing punishment for mutilating United States coins.

Authorizing a bridge over the Yazoo, near Greenwood, Miss.

Relating to burials in National cemeteries.

To provide for lighthouses and other aids to navigation.

To allow bottling of distilled spirits in bond.

Joint resolutions authorizing Lieut. Mo-Carty Little to accept a decoration from the King of Spain; Prof. Simon Newcomb, from France; Admiral Kirkland, from the German Emperor, and several naval officers from the Queen of Hawaii.

### TREATMENT OF SAILORS.

#### Story that Flogging Is to be Restored Refuted by Senator Frye.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The treatment accorded to sailors was discussed in the Senate to-day, when a conference report was presented on the bill to amend the laws relating to navigation. When it was read, an inquiry was made by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) as to whether the bill now contained any of the "flogging clauses."

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, who presented the conference report, made answer to the inquiry. The existing law, he said, punished any master or officer on board an American vessel on the high seas, or within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, who should assault a sailor "from malice, hatred, or revenge." And the courts had held that the sailor had to prove that the assault had been made from malice, or hatred, or revenge. The Senate Committee on Commerce had believed that to be an unjust burden on the sailor, and therefore had, in its bill, struck out the words "malice, hatred, or revenge." Mr. Frye said he had been vicariously suffering for his committee, and the charge had been made that he had restored flogging on American merchant ships. How anybody could have believed that was beyond his comprehension. The man who believed it must have been a fool or insane. And yet he had been described in one or two great newspapers as "that brutal Senator Frye—the man who had restored flogging to the merchant marine."

He regarded the charge as furnishing amusement to ignorance and incapacity and as doing him no possible harm.

The conference committee had, however, added to the bill a clause that nothing contained in it should be construed to repeal or modify Section 4,611, (passed in 1850,) which those wise gentlemen had never read, and which enacted that "flogging on board vessels of commerce is hereby prohibited." He trusted that that explanation would be entirely satisfactory to any sailor, no matter how crazy he might be.

The conference report was agreed to.

### THE POST OFFICE BILL.

#### Agreement Reached by the Conference Committees.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the final report of the conferrees on the Post Office bill the House agrees to the increase of the appropriation of the transportation of mail by pneumatic tube from $50,000 to $150,000, but the proviso making this sum immediately available is stricken out.

The Senate amendment making any unexpended balance of the year 1897 for special facilities on trunk lines available for other fast mail facilities was permitted to stand. The appropriation for inland transportation of mail by electric and cable cars is reduced from $300,000 to $250,000.

### THE ARMOR-PLATE MATTER.

#### A Warm Debate in the Senate on the Naval Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A partial report of the conferrees on the Naval Appropriation bill started a debate in the Senate to-day. Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) in reporting the progress of the conference, said that all the general items in dispute had been arranged and that the controverted matters which were still open were as to the increase of the navy by torpedo boats, and as to the price of steel armor for ships. There was nothing which the Senate could do except give the House an opportunity to pass upon the Senate amendments.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) who had offered the amendment reducing the price of armor to $300 a ton, expressed his regret that the House conferrees had not agreed to it. He asked Mr. Hale whether the conferrees had had before them the offer of the Illinois Steel Company to supply the armor at $250 a ton.

Mr. Hale answered that it had not been before the conference in any formal way, but that it had been referred to. In considering whether it was practicable to get armor plate at that price—of which he had some doubt—the attitude of the Illinois Steel Company was a fair subject of consideration.

Mr. Chandler remarked that he had inquired yesterday as to the time within which it would be necessary for the builders of the battleships to have the first of the armor plate, and learned that it would be in time in about eight months from this time. He had also been led to believe that the new plant for the production of armor plate could be put in operation within that time.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) declared that he had an absolute, entire, and complete incredulity as to the ability of any company to get up armor plate plants within any such time.

Mr. Chandler replied that he could not undertake to fathom the length and breadth and height and depth of the Senator's incredulity, but he thought that that Senator was not posted, which was wrong.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) inquired whether the vote of the Senate defeating the proposition for the establishment of armor works by the Government could be reconsidered. "We are in no big hurry," he said. "These three battleships now under construction are not so necessary to the welfare of the country that the Senate should be on the double quick to give these iron and steel monopolists a high price for armor plate. Let us be reasonable and decent."

Mr. Hale remarked that the discussion was interesting, but that it did not bear on the question before the Senate, which was on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. Tillman—I suppose it is in order to reconsider the vote rejecting that amendment?

Mr. Hale—No, Sir. That matter has gone out of our jurisdiction. The Senate voted on the amendment by yeas and nays, and voted it down.

Mr. Tillman—But I have seen the Senate do a thing at night and turn around the next morning and undo, in its cooler moments, some of the foolish things it had done at night.

The discussion was continued by Senators Gorman (Dem., Md.,) and Smith (Dem., N. J.) Mr. Gorman argued against a Government manufacturing establishment, declaring that with it the plate, instead of costing $400 a ton, would cost $1,000.

In allusion to a remark of Mr. Gorman as to the action of the Senate on this subject last session, Mr. Tillman exclaimed, "That was when we were all drunk with politics."

"I was not drunk with politics," Mr. Gorman said. "I dealt with the question then precisely as I deal with it now. It was a subject entirely out of politics."

"I beg to suggest," said Mr. Tillman, "that the exigencies of the situation required that these three large establishments should be kept at work, and might be induced—as they were all Republicans—to contribute handsomely to the campaign fund. I do not know how that was. I am merely guessing. I am just shooting in the air." [Laughter.]

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) said that, as a member of the Naval Committee, he had favored the reduction of the price of armor plate to $400 a ton. The reductions which had recently taken place in the price of steel rails showed that the reduction in the price of armor plate was fair. He asked Mr. Cullom whether the Illinois Steel Company had made a proposition to supply armor at a less price.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) said that he did not know of any specific proposition having been made by that company, in writing. There had been a bill introduced in the House to supply armor at $260 a ton on certain conditions.

"What are the conditions?" Mr. Sewell asked.

"That they should have the contract for thirty years," Mr. Cullom replied.

After further discussion the report was agreed to and a further conference was ordered.

The House to-night, by a vote of 131 to 52, concurred in the Senate amendment limiting the average price of armor plate to $300 a ton. Upon the announcement of this vote, Mr. Boutelle, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, stated that for himself he did not feel justified in further delaying Congress by insisting on a disagreement to the remaining amendments of the Senate, those providing for the construction of three torpedo boats and a small practice vessel for the Naval Academy. He therefore moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House insisted on its disagreement and asked a further conference. This was agreed to. He then moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments, and this was agreed to. And thus, unexpectedly, the Naval Appropriation bill was completed ready for the approval of the President.

### Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Olney's continuous efforts to have the State Department utilized by producers for the benefit of American trade throughout the world has been fully met by Congress. In the most recent appropriations and in the Diplomatic and Consular bill, the Bureau of Statistics of the State Department has had its name properly changed to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, the old name having been wholly a misnomer. The expenditures which have been authorized for the next year in this bureau have been considerably augmented, and hereafter the compilations of foreign commerce will be more valuable than ever, particularly that portion showing the exact state of the world's trade.

### District of Columbia Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The conference on the District of Columbia bill resulted in a partial report this morning. The Senate receded from its amendment for the construction of a crematory in Potter's Field.

In the House to-night Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.,) reported the final agreement of the conferees on the bill. The House conferees recommended that the House agree to the Senate amendment making direct appropriations to charitable and benevolent institutions in the District, and putting off for another year the execution of the declaration of Congress in the bill for the present year that no funds shall be voted to sectarian institutions. The report was agreed to, which ended consideration of the bill.

### The Perrine Land Grant.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Dubois, (Rep., Idaho,) Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, presented the report of that committee in the case of the inquiry into the issue of patents for lands in the Perrine grant in Florida, and Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) presented a minority report.

The majority report justifies the action of the department, while the minority report favors the annulment of the patents and the opening of the lands to public settlement. Both reports were ordered printed, and went over without action.

### The Idaho Case.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the Senate to-day a motion was made by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) to submit the credentials of Henry Heitfeld, Senator-elect from Idaho, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, together with certain memorials and protests from Idaho against allowing Mr. Heitfeld to take his seat on account of alleged frauds in his election. This motion gave rise to numerous points of order and considerable discussion. The motion was withdrawn without action.

### Amendment to the Patent Law.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate to-day passed a House bill amending the statutes relating to patents. It gives seven months within which to make an application for a foreign patent, and makes its term in this country seventeen years. One of the amendments adds to the conditions of obtaining patents that the invention shall not have been published more than two years prior to application. Another limits to one year the time for application for a patent.

### Deep Channel in New York Harbor.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Lamont sent to the House to-day the report of Major Adams, Corps of Engineers, giving the results of a survey of the channel between the Battery and Governors Island, New York Harbor, with a view to making a channel continuous with Buttermilk Channel, thirty feet deep and 1,200 feet wide. He estimates the cost of the improvement at $2,210,000 and recommends it as a work of public importance.

### Anti-Scalping Bill Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the Senate to-night Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) announced that he would forego any further attempt to pass the Anti-Scalping bill, owing to the strain under which Senators had been of late, and the certainty that the bill could not pass without material amendment.

### Two Vetoes Overridden.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate to-night passed over the President's veto bills granting pensions to Rachel Patton and Caroline D. Mowatt. Only seven or eight Senators voted to sustain the vetoes.

## SILVER BULLION AT MINTS.

### Holdings Acquired Under the Act of July 14, 1890.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Mr. Preston, the Director of the Mint, has prepared a statement showing the balance of silver bullion on hand at the several United States mints, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, together with its cost and coinage value. Following is the statement:

| | Fine Ounces. | Cost, Dollars. | Coinage Value, Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadel. | 110,583,164.08 | 100,091,562.86 | 142,976,212.13 |
| S. F'sco. | 5,765,751.45 | 5,163,046.53 | 7,454,708.93 |
| N. Or'ns. | 2,911,094.26 | 2,499,675.69 | 3,763,839.04 |
| Carson.. | 567,981.47 | 454,710.95 | 734,359.87 |
| Total.. | 119,827,991.26 | 108,208,996.03 | 154,929,119.97 |

### New Cadets for West Point.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following appointments of cadets to the Military Academy, West Point, are announced: Normal Guillot, Bushkill, Penn.; Jacob Hill, (alternate,) East Stroudsburg, Penn.; Marshall P. Page, Norfolk, Va.; Robert C. Reed, (alternate,) Portsmouth, Va.; Frank Keller, Farmington, Mo.; Charles F. Humphrey, (alternate,) Kimnescouk, Mo.

### Philadelphia Ordered to Guatemala.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The flagship Philadelphia, with Admiral Beardslee aboard, has been ordered to leave San Diego at once for San Jose de Guatemala, where the Admiral, with his staff and the chief officers of the ship, will attend the opening of the Guatemalan International Exposition March 15.

## EDWARD J. RUSSELL'S TRIAL.

### Complainant Jenks Tells of a Meeting When Money Was Demanded.

The trial of Edward J. Russell, charged with an alleged attempt to blackmail former Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks, was resumed in Brooklyn yesterday. Mr. Jenks, whose testimony occupied the greater part of the day, told of his first meeting with Russell, when the latter professed to have the facts in a story, the publication of which, he alleged, would be very damaging to Mr. Jenks. The witness then went on to detail a subsequent meeting in his office with Russell.

The latter, he stated, at first demanded $2,000 for suppressing the story, but they finally agreed upon $1,500. During this time Detectives Reynolds and Kelly were concealed outside the private office. Suddenly Mr. Jenks exclaimed, "This is a damnable outrage!" and rapped on the table with his cane. This was the signal for arrest when Russell came out. As soon as Russell saw the detectives, Mr. Jenks said, he dropped the fifteen-hundred-dollar check, and when Detective Reynolds picked it up, pretended never to have seen it before.

Russell, in his own defense, said to the witness, "Did I not say to you that the story I proposed to write would reflect great credit on you?"

"I do not remember that you said anything of the kind," Mr. Jenks replied.

Dr. Henry Allison and Dr. Hiram Barber were witnesses who followed Mr. Jenks. The gist of their testimony was that Russell was insane in 1893, and that he in some degree was irresponsible for his actions at the present time

### Justice Barrett Improves.

Justice George C. Barrett's condition was somewhat improved last night, it was said at the Osborne. He was able to take more nourishment than at any time since the beginning of his illness, and seemed to feel easier.

# TWO CITIES' ADVERTISING

## Sections of the New Charter Which Excite Comment and Critical Comparison.

## MONEY FOR BROOKLYN PAPERS.

### Under the New Act $100,000 a Year Will Be Expended in Kings County—The Cost of The City Record for Last Year Was but $47,000.

Twenty years ago, when "Boss" Tweed and his methods were the subject of investigation by a special committee of the Board of Aldermen, one of the questions asked Mr. Tweed was: "How about the public press?" He replied, "They were generally against us in private and with us in public. We had to subsidize them. We used to have inserted in the tax levy what was called a budget—what they required to have paid for printing, advertising, &c."

Tweed was asked, "Were the items in their bills bona fide items?" and he answered, "We did not inquire about that. It did not make any difference to us."

Two sections of the Greater New York charter which point to a perpetuation in Brooklyn of a system that was long ago condemned in this city as dishonest and useless have excited not a little critical comparison with those methods of "ring" days.

The first of the two, Section 618 of Chapter XI., Department of Parks, provides: Advertisement for Supplies—The board shall from time to time, as may be necessary, advertize in The City Record and corporation papers, &c.

Section 1,526, Chapter XXII., general statutes, under Title 6, "A Board of City Record," says: "There shall be published daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) under a contract, to be made as hereinafter provided, a paper to be known as The City Record. And said City Record and the newspapers now by law designated as corporation newspapers in the present City of Brooklyn, shall be the only papers to be included within the term 'corporation newspapers,' as the same is used anywhere in this act."

There are five newspapers in Brooklyn, The Eagle, The Times, The Citizen, The Standard-Union, and Die Freie Presse. All of them are corporation papers. All the legitimate service rendered to the City of Brooklyn by those five papers is rendered to the City of New York, and can well be rendered to the Greater New York by the City Record.

### The City Record.

The Record is printed under a specific contract. According to its provisions, the paper is a daily publication of "four or more pages, each page in size 11½ by 16½ inches, sheet 53 by 46, 4 columns wide, each column to be 28 ems nonpareil in width, to be printed on paper 75 pounds to the ream of the size 33 by 46 inches."

The Supervisor of The Record, John A. Sleicher, may direct that printed matter may be kept standing for thirty days, and that quarterly and annual reports may be kept standing ninety days, without charge. The cost of the plain composition is 74 cents per 1,000 ems, and for figure work 87 cents, and the yearly outlay for rule and figure work, making up, presswork, and binding is about $30,000. This also includes the furnishing of the white paper. The binding expense is placed at something close to $1,000. The use of the standing matter is an item of expense to the city reaching $5,000 a year. Reprinting in pamphlet form the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen and the "approved papers," including all expenses, is done under special contract, and the printer supplies 475 copies of each of these reports.

### Departmental Information.

The matter to be published in The Record is forwarded to the Supervisor by the heads of the different city departments. This includes the list of persons employed, with their salaries and residences; a detailed canvass of the votes at every election; notices of appointments by the courts of Commissioners to assess damages on property through the opening of streets; notices of property acquired by the city for school or other purposes; auction sales under direction of the departments; sealed proposals of the various departments for contracts for supplies and repairs; sale of bonds by the Finance Department; the times and places fixed for holding civil service examinations; also notices coming through the Departments of Police, Street Cleaning, Annexed Districts' Commission, Armory Boards; proceedings in regard to unclaimed moneys, and many other matters of moment to the government and administration of the city's affairs.

For the year 1896, the cost of the services above mentioned to the city, as given in the issue of The Record of Jan. 20, 1897, was $47,000. The Supervisor receives a salary of $5,000 a year, a deputy and expert, $2,000; a deputy and accountant, $1,800, and the private secretary, Miss Carolyn McKemie, $1,100.

"The City Record," said Supervisor Sleicher, "doesn't cost the city $300,000 in five years, although Mayor Wurster and Mr. De Witt have stated that the yearly expense comes to that."

### Advertising in Brooklyn.

During the past eight years Brooklyn has paid to the newspapers of that city for advertising corporation notices $699,666.66 and $100,000 has been appropriated for the like expenses of the current year. At present the money is divided equally between the five papers, but until two years ago Die Freie Presse, the only German daily in Brooklyn, received but a small proportion of the corporation patronage. A bill passed by the Legislature equalized the amount to be paid each paper, and the appropriation was raised from $90,000, at which figure it had stood from 1890 to 1895, to $100,000 for 1895 and 1896. The $100,000 is not supposed to include the cost of advertising tax assessment notices, which amount to about another $20,000 annually.

Former Mayor Gilroy, one of the Charter Commissioners, when asked the reason for the sections subsidizing the Brooklyn papers, said that personally he is opposed to the legislation. "It was introduced," he said, "and fathered by Mr. De Witt, who said the City of Brooklyn had a contract with the papers which it could not violate."

"By an examination of the provisions of the charter, which is open to every one," said Mr. De Witt last night, "it will be seen that the city printing is left in exactly the same condition as it is now. The Borough of Brooklyn will get $100,000 appropriated for its advertising, to be divided equally between the five Brooklyn papers.

### The Letter of the Law.

"New York's printing will continue to go into the City Record. The charter provides also that there may be inserted, in two morning, two evening, and two weekly papers published in the English language, and in one newspaper published in the German language, brief advertisements, calling attention to any contracts intended to be awarded, or bonds to be sold, and referring for full information to the City Record.

"And also, 'the rates of payment therefor are not to exceed the compensation for like advertisements in Kings County.' That is the sum and substance of the clause.

"I drew up the first provision respecting corporation advertising in the borough of Brooklyn. In the course of revision it went to Corporation Counsel Scott, who recast it for the completed charter. If my understanding is correct, the completed draft leaves the subject just as I originally drew it.

"We treat both boroughs fairly. Any one can see that Brooklyn's system is the better of the two. It costs New York people about $300,000 a year for advertising; Brooklyn but $100,000. And Brooklyn gets more publicity than New York, which practically gets none at all. If Mr. Scott's revision is open to misconstruction it could easily be modified by a supplemental bill, passed by unanimous consent of the commission, and, I am sure, of the Brooklyn papers. The charge that the Brooklyn papers were silenced in their opposition to consolidation by the insertion of the printing clause is absurd."

The plant of The City Record is established, and the extension of The Record's services to the Borough of Brooklyn will entail no extra expense beyond the actual cost of the printing. The omission of the sections of the charter cannot harm the borough, it is declared, and will result in the saving of nearly $100,000 annually to the taxpayers of the Greater New York.

# VIEWS OF NEW JOURNALISM

## Remarkable Outburst of Sentiment in Libraries and Clubs Against Its Two Exponents.

## BETTER CLASSES CONDEMN IT.

### A General Movement Seems to Have Started to Exclude the Two Newspapers from Public Reading Rooms — A Few Defenders Found.

The sentiment against the so-called new journalism, which appears to have been accumulating among the better classes in this vicinity, has been brought generally into evidence by recent public action against the leading representatives of the innovation.

The decision of the Newark Public Library not to have a copy of either The World or The Journal newspaper in its rooms, the action of other libraries in taking these two papers from their open reading rooms and putting them where they can be found only on application, and the action of the Union League Club of this city in cutting off its supply of both papers have encouraged a very strong expression of sentiment.

It is probable that the matter of shutting out these papers will come up before the governing boards of most of the prominent metropolitan clubs and the Executive Committees of most of the public libraries within the next month, and some radical action will be taken.

It is known that there has been agitation for the suppression of these papers among members of the Union Club, and it is probable that the question may come up before the Governing Committee at its meeting next week. It is also probable, however, that the agitation will be shut off by club courtesy, and that the members will be prevented from taking any action because of the situation expressed by Vice President James G. K. Duer, who said yesterday:

"If Mr. Hearst is good enough to be a member of the Union Club, I do not see why his paper should not be good enough to be read in the club; and if Mr. Ballard Smith is good enough to be a member of the club, I do not see why The World should be kept out."

### In Public Libraries.

The Trustees of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York have ordered The World and The Journal removed from the files in the reading room of the society's free library, at 18 East Sixteenth Street. One of the Trustees said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"There can be no doubt that these two papers exercise a most demoralizing influence upon adults, and that they tend to corrupt the minds of the coming generation. We could not accept longer the great responsibility of keeping them on our files, and they will no longer be found there."

The matter will be brought up at the next meeting of the Aguilar Library on March 15, when it is expected a resolution excluding both papers will be offered. H. E. Waste, Librarian, of the Free Reading Room and Library at 395 Broome Street, says the matter is to be officially considered. At present both of the papers are taken.

At the Young Men's Institute, 222 Bowery, A. Hill, the Secretary, said The Journal had not been taken since last Fall. One copy of The World is taken. It was popular, he said, with the boys of the poorer class, who came from the lower east side. These boys were of all nationalities, but all spoke English, and could read a little. Mr. Hill said no action had as yet been taken looking toward the exclusion of the paper, and he did not know that any was contemplated, although it was every now and then suggested.

At the New York Free Circulating Library The Journal has never been on file in any of the reading rooms. The Trustees have been talking in an informal manner among themselves over the advisability of dropping The World, and it is likely that some action will be taken at the meeting next week.

Werner Jonghaus, librarian of the Twenty-third Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, stated that both papers were on file in the reading room of that branch. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee on Monday evening, at which he will recommend that The Journal be dropped from the list of papers on file in the reading room.

At the Cooper Union and Astor Libraries and the library of the Young Men's Institute, 222 Bowery, it was said that no action had been taken. As to whether it would be or not no information was vouchsafed, but the impression given was that the question will be considered. The Astor Library does not receive The Journal.

### Out of Town.

The Young Men's Christian Association Library, in Brooklyn, will not have either of the two "new journals" in its reading room. "We have never taken The Journal," said the librarian, Silas H. Berry, yesterday. "We took The World for a time, but finally decided we might as well have The Police Gazette. The paper brought into our rooms a very undesirable class of readers. I am surprised that the Newark Public Library should have cut off both. I am surprised to think that any library should have them. A library is for enlightenment. It is not intended to deprave people. It cannot afford to have such papers anywhere around."

A strong sentiment against the "new journalism" is to be found also in the library of the Long Island Historical Society. Only The World is taken, and the question of its exclusion may be raised.

W. A. Bardwell, librarian of the Brooklyn Library, will remind the Library Committee at its next meeting of the action taken in Newark, and ask if the committee desires to give him any order in relation to the papers in question.

Some of the good people of Plainfield, N. J., are jealous of the applause bestowed upon the Trustees of the Newark Free Public Library as the pioneers in the movement to rid public reading rooms of indecent newspapers. They call attention to the fact that the Directors of the Plainfield Public Library, Dec. 1, 1896, unanimously ordered the discontinuance of their subscription to one of the New York representatives of "yellow" journalism. The library was not a subscriber to the other one.

### The Rev. Dr. Faunce Against It.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, who so severely condemned the "new journalism" in Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening, announced his determination to do what he can to secure the condemnation and exclusion of The World and Journal from all institutions in which church members are interested. Dr. Faunce said he would talk with Mr. Cooper, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association and a member of his congregation, and find out if action cannot be taken to exclude these two newspapers from the association's building. He also declared he would speak from his pulpit against those papers, and, further, he would bring the matter to the attention of several meetings of ministers which he is to attend.

### THE PURITY OF THE PRESS.

#### Charles R. Skinner Shows the Public's Responsibility for It.

The paper of Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, on "Obstruction to Education of the Young from Sensational and Evil Reading," read at the anniversary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice at Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening, was valuable as a contribution on what seems to be becoming a burning question from one directly and practically interested in public education. Among other things he said:

"An encouraging feature of the fight for purity in the home and the suppression of sensational and evil reading is the attitude of the National Editorial Association. The following resolution was passed by that body at its eleventh annual convention, in St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 24, 1894:

"'Resolved, That the National Editorial Association of the United States earnestly sympathizes with the woman's movement for the promotion of purity in literature and art, as tending to maintain the moral standard and endeavoring to realize the prime object of the press, the elevation and betterment of humanity, intellectually, morally, and socially; for the suppression of sensationalism, cruel personalities, and immoral details in the reports of vice and crime, which tend only to degrade the moral standard of the community, often inciting to the re-enactment of the horrors thus depicted; and that we will further endeavor to make the press one of the truest and best friends of humanity, by refusing space to all questionable and impure advertising; also excluding from our writings and doings the untruths and the half truths which often are more dangerous, and often have more of poison than unmasked vice, because of the pure alloy which promotes their circulation.'

"This association does not include all the newspapers of the country, but a representative number. Its programme in favor of morality and purity will tend largely to suppress in the United States pernicious advertising and questionable articles and news.

"When such an association champions the cause of purity in our homes and in society, it is a long step forward. There are battles yet to fight, for avarice, sensuality, and lust will not at once give up their victims and their gains, but in the end victory will be with the right and truth shall prevail. It is pleasant to note that the resolution adopted by the National Educational Association was unanimously indorsed in July last by The New York State Press Association.

"Let newspapers teach our fathers and mothers and children that home may be and should be the happiest and most sacred place in the world. Give us newspapers which we can offer freely to those we love best and feel that we are placing among them a friend whom we can trust and we will do much toward driving vile reading from our midst. Newspapers can uplift the minister, the teacher, and all who are pointing the way to better life.

"Is it safe to hope for better things at once from the general press of the country? A short time ago the London newspapers gave six times as much space to a masked ball in this country as they gave to the discussion of the arbitration treaty—a measure which has for its object the peaceful solution of all international questions between the English-speaking nations of the world. In a few days, in a Western State which has bowed its head in the dust of disgrace, two brutes will contest for mastery in the prizering. The sensational press will give pages of reports and disgusting illustrations which will be spread before millions of people.

"When this flood of revolting brutality is recorded in the sensational press, what will we say? If there was not a demand for such rubbish—if its publication were not made profitable by such demand—it would not exist. The public receives what it is willing to pay for. What shall we say of the press that does not equally apply to the public? This society does not deal with theories. It fights against stupendous villainies. The suggestive engraving, the immoral photograph, the wanton song, the vile newspaper, the shameless book, are doing their horrid work because there is gain to those publishing them."

## BISHOP DOANE IS INDIGNANT.

### He Denounces the Publication of News About Law Schools.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Episcopal Bishop of Albany, to-night gave the following statement for publication:

"As Vice Chancellor of the University of the State of New York and presiding at the meeting of the board (in executive session) in Albany on March 1, I publish my protest against the violation of all the traditions, proprieties, and privileges of the board by the unauthorized publication in The Brooklyn Eagle of what purports to be a report of that meeting, from whatever source its statements were obtained. Being unable myself to violate the privacy of the Regents' meetings, I say no more than that its representation of the action and attitude of the Regents is entirely misleading. WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE."

The Regents have been in session at Albany since Monday, and it was reported in The Brooklyn Eagle on Tuesday that a majority of them favored a bill now before the Legislature to permit the New York Law School, which is conducted in the Equitable Building, to confer upon its graduates the degree of LL. B. This school makes a specialty of graduating its students in two years. It is opposed by the university law schools and by some of the Regents, although it holds its charter from the Regents and maintains a high standard as regards qualifications for admission and graduation. Its students have always been examined by the Regents, who have passed upon the answers given. The real controversy is on the question whether three years or two years shall be prescribed as the period of study to entitle law graduates to a degree. The Regents had fixed two years as the term, but the proposition to extend it to three years was being pressed upon them. The dispatch which has aroused Bishop Doane's ire claims that the Board of Regents has in effect taken such action as will retain the two-year term and render the passage of the bill unnecessary.

### Deputy Controller Lyon Ill.

Deputy Controller William J. Lyon is confined to his bed in his flat at 69 West Eighty-ninth Street, by an attack of pneumonia. He was taken ill on Monday evening. His son, Dr. Palmer H. Lyon, treated him until Tuesday, when Dr. G. W. Leonard, the family physician, was called in. Mr. Lyon during Tuesday night was very ill. His temperature ran up to 103 degrees, but yesterday his condition showed marked improvement, and last night his temperature was down to 93 degrees.

### Gunton on Minority Representation.

Prof. Gunton delivered a lecture last night at 34 Union Square, on "Minority Representation," to a large audience. "There are many defects," he said, "in the plurality, or majority, method that at present prevails in elections. For example, in close districts, when only a few votes are needed to win, there is a great temptation to secure these votes." His system contemplates the seating of majority and minority candidates in the Legislature with votes in proportion to the ballots cast for them.

### Michigan Gold Democratic Ticket.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 3.—The gold Democratic Party of Michigan held a State Convention this afternoon and nominated the following ticket:

Justice of Supreme Court—Daniel F. Foote of Saginaw.

Regents of the University—Levi L. Barbour of Detroit, and Edwin F. Sweet of Grand Rapids.

Resolutions reaffirming the Indianapolis platform were adopted.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CORNING, N. Y., March 3.—Mr. and Mrs. William Lietter of Tioga, Penn., were killed to-day by a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Charles O. Connell, said to be wanted at Lockport, N. Y., for burglary and grand larceny, is under arrest here. He will be returned to Lockport to-morrow.

ALBANY, March 3.—Dr. L. Pierce Clark of Livingston County has received a civil service appointment as first assistant physician at the Craig Colony for Epileptics. The salary is $1,500.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 3.—Henry Schrode, youngest of the three Schrode brothers, pantomimic comedians and clowns with Hanlon Brothers' "Superba" and "Fantasma" companies, died here last night of pneumonia.

ALBANY, March 3.—Attorney General Hancock and State Engineer and Surveyor Adams, as a committee of the State Land Board, gave a hearing to-day on applications of Joseph C. Ennis, Nathaniel Davis, Adolph H. Roack, and John F. Quigley for grants of land under the water of Jamaica Bay, at Raffle Bar, L. I.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Postmaster General Wilson to-day suspended Chief of Stamp Division Munce of the Post Office Department, on the charge of taking, without authority, some sets of stamps which subsequently turned up in the possession of Hamilton J. Colman a clerk in the General Land Office, who sold them in New York, and is now under bail in that city for the offense.

**Hood's Pills**

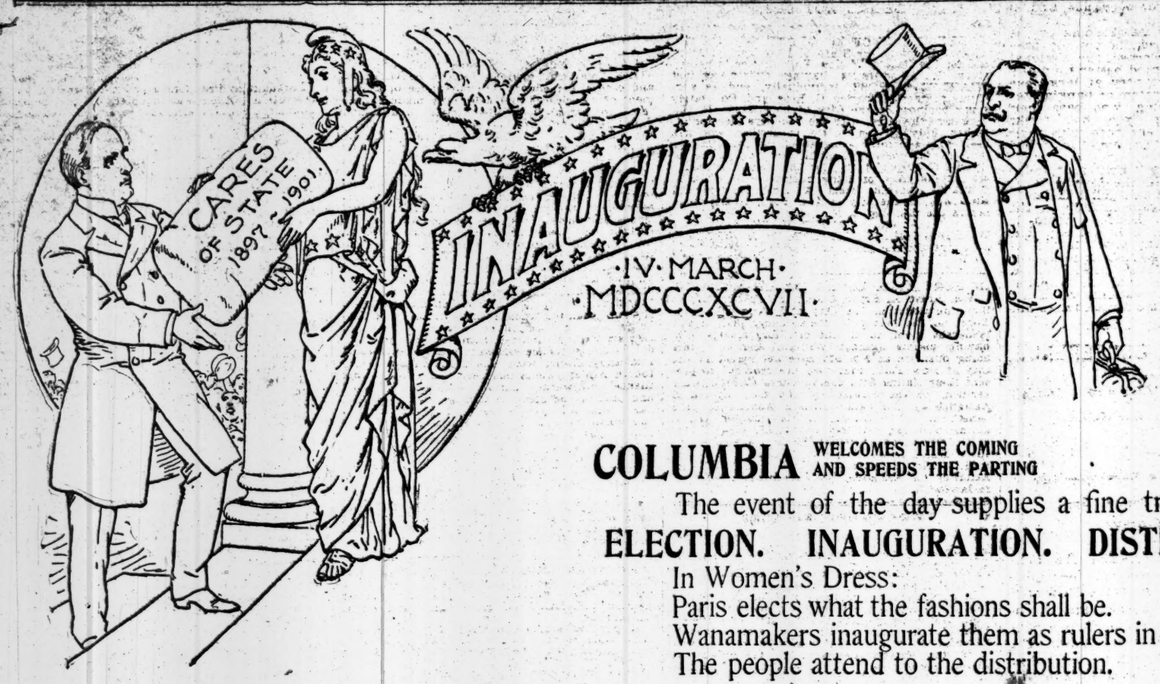
Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists, 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

# GIRLS PLAY BASKET BALL

## A Team at Horace Mann Gymnasium Defeats the '98 Class of Montclair High School.

## FINAL SCORE WAS 10 TO 5.

### It Was the First Match Game of the Winning Team — Losers Chewed Gum — The Pastime Recommended as Teaching Rest




**COLUMBIA** WELCOMES THE COMING AND SPEEDS THE PARTING

The event of the day supplies a fine trade illustration.

**ELECTION. INAUGURATION. DISTRIBUTION.**

In Women's Dress:
Paris elects what the fashions shall be.
Wanamakers inaugurate them as rulers in American trade.
The people attend to the distribution.

Every day some new inauguration of Stuffs and Garments for women's wear takes place at our stores. It is in the Constitution of Trade that Fashion authority is vested in Wanamaker's.

Novelty Silks and Dress Goods form a leading and important element in this business.

The shopping public of New York are invited to test this business by these factors. We have no doubt of the favorable verdict.

This morning 65 styles of Printed Cotton Lappets and Linen Gauzes, at 25c and 37½c, are first shown.

Flax Dress Goods are important. The stock of high-class Novelties of this material now here is very great. Read this partial list:

Linen Barege, handsome embroidered figures, $5 and $5.75 yd.
Linen Etamine, tinseled, $2 yd.
Linen Batiste, tinseled, $1.25 yd.
Linen Etamine, embroidered lace stripe, $1.50 yd.
Linen Grenadine, embroidered silk figures, $1.25 yd.
Linen Grenadine, novelty silk stripe, $1.25 and $1.75 yd.
Linen Grenadine, novelty silk plaid, $2 yd.
Linen Grenadine, embroidered silk dot, $1.50 yd.
Linen Etamine, lace stripe, $1.50 and $1.75 yd.
Linen Etamine, figured, $1.25 yd.
Linen Grenadine, iron frame, 75c and $1.25 yd.

**The Rotunda**

**FURNITURE**

Great value-giving in the Furniture store. Bedroom, Dining-room and Parlor Suits at a saving to purchasers of a third.

To-day 150 patterns of Book Cases are shown. Prices $5 to $367. Many attractive pieces at popular prices, all of them very cheap.

Oak, polished finish, open front, 4 ft. 10 in. high, 31 in. wide, 4 shelves, $5.
Walnut, open front, 4 ft. 8 in. high, 31 in. wide, rope column ornamentations, 3 shelves, highly polished finish, $8.50.
Walnut or oak, open front, 5 ft. high, 39 in. wide, rope column ornaments, $11.
Oak, open front, 4 ft. high, 4 ft. 4 in. wide, 3 shelves, polished finish, $11.
Imitation mahogany, 5 ft. high, 3 ft. wide, 4 shelves, polished finish, $9.50.

**Fourth floor.**

**BOYS' CLOTHING**

Some interesting news concerning Spring Clothing for boys. Suits and Top Coats, tailored with the same carefulness that marks our Men's Clothing.

BROWNIE SUITS, sizes 3 to 7 yrs.
Of fancy and plain cheviots and navy blue cloths, neatly trimmed with white and black braid,
FOUR DOLLARS.
Of navy blue cloth, red cloth Vests, trimmed with white and black silk soutache, others of twilled cheviot, navy blue, Vests of same material; gilt buttons; Suits trimmed with light blue soutache. Still others of fancy cheviots, tan cloths and all-wool crashes, tastefully trimmed,
FIVE DOLLARS.

TOP COATS, sizes 3 to 8 yrs,
Brownie Top Coats of tan covert cloths,
FIVE DOLLARS.
Of navy blue serge,
FOUR DOLLARS.
Of navy blue twilled cheviot and tan covert cloths,
THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

SAILOR SUITS, sizes 3 to 12 yrs,
Of medium weight storm serges, neatly trimmed,
FIVE DOLLARS.
Of navy blue serge, trimmed with light blue cloth and white soutache,
FIVE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

SAILOR BLOUSE SUITS.
Of navy blue serge, double-breasted blouse, *made in one piece*, gilt buttons. Suit,
FIVE DOLLARS.

**Second floor.**

**ART SQUARES**

A strong feature of our Carpet business. The newest designs and all sizes. Gathered from the best makers. By taking the maker's entire product we have exclusive control of many particularly attractive patterns. Every grade from a "two-ply," in attractive designs and neat colorings, to the Istakhr and Kashgan, which are very thick and thoroughly Oriental in designs and rich colorings. All of them are very moderately priced.

Something new—WOOD FIBRE SQUARES, or Rugs for Summer furnishings. They are sure to be popular.

6x9 feet, $5.
7½x10½ feet, $7.50.
9x12 feet, $10.

**Third floor.**

**HUCK TOWELS**

Hillsborough, Ireland—12 miles from Belfast—is a town noted for its Linen industry, which turns largely to Towels. The Hillsborough company is famous for its Huckaback Towels. They are the same sort of qualities that one gets under the "Old Bleach" label—that factory a dozen miles from Belfast in another direction. The Hillsborough Towels are grass-bleached—no chemical rot has ever tainted their product.

Our Linen chief visited them recently and made them an offer for the

24,000 HUCK TOWELS

on hand. They accepted. That shipment makes to-day's show.

**20c, 25c AND 30c.**

Many years since we have been able to give such Towel values. Housekeepers, hotel-keepers—anyone having Towel needs cannot afford to overlook this offering.

**Fourth avenue.**

**MEN'S GLOVES**

Bicycle and Light Driving Gloves, Lisle backs, leather palms and fingers, beautiful browns. These Gloves show progress. Price $1, and very cheap.

**MEN'S SCARFS AT FIFTY CENTS**

Not the same as told of before. Fresh styles just in. They are in striped designs, dainty and delightful. Takes an active mind to keep up with the Novelties of our Men's Neckwear.

**Broadway and Ninth street.**

**WOMEN'S HOSIERY**

A stock that is unique in the variety shown, at popular prices. To-day, Women's Cotton Hosiery, ribbed and plain, fast black,

3 PAIRS FOR 50c.

**Broadway.**

**BUTTERICK PATTERNS**

A complete stock of them and all the fashion publications of the Butterick company. Fashion sheets free.

**Tenth street, near Rotunda.**

**LINOLEUMS**

44 patterns—new, attractive—from one of the best makers are marked to-day at greatly reduced prices.

$1 quality, 80c — 70c quality, 55c
90c quality, 70c — 50c quality, 40c

**Third floor.**

Dress Silks compete with Dress Goods for the place of honor. They are the stuffs to arouse interest in an art-loving mind, Color, texture, design are continuously varied. Each day some new things challenge interest.

Gauzes, Grenadines, are in high favor. Looms that can make them are almost human in delicacy of touch.

The following short list tells the late Silk news for a single day:

Fancy Taffetas, with blocks of satin, green, blue and chartreuse with buds of green, blue and heliotrope. $2 a yd.
Canvas Taffetas, gold and white grounds with black cornflower; tan and blue ground with blue cornflower. $3.50 yd.
Satin Brocades, gray-and-black with dashes of nile, and gray-and-heliotrope with dashes of black. $3.50 a yd.
White Taffetas, satin bobbins forming stripes of green, turquois and pink on white. $1.25 a yd.
Glace Taffetas, designs—little baskets of white satin on heliotrope, blue, red and brown. $1.25 a yd.
French Poplins, hair line checks of black on reseda, emerald, rose, white, and cardinal. $1.25 a yd.
Moire Velour Glace in garnet, shot with black, heliotrope with green, brown with green, blue with olive and blue with tan. $1.25 a yd.
Hatienne Taffetas, sapphire, navy blue, brown, cardinal, heliotrope and green, with dashes of black satin. $1.50 yd.
Embroidered Silk Glace Grenadines, heliotrope, green, brown, blue, and cardinal, shot with black, showing white dot, 24 in. wide, $1.
Lyons Grenadine Imprime, heliotrope, blue and green on white, 46 in. wide, $2.50 a yd.

**The Rotunda.**

**DRESS SILK BARGAINS**

Rich Satins, 19 in., 20c. Many good colors.
Satin Duchesse, 22 in., 30c. Seven colors, many shades.
French Satin Duchesse, 22 in., 50c.

Former prices of these goods have varied from 50c to $2.50. Prices are cheap to absurdity.

**Centre aisle, near Broadway.**

# JOHN WANAMAKER

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.


## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

### Government Makes a Formal Demand on the Central Pacific for Money Owing It.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing date of Feb. 17, Assistant Treasurer Berry of this city was instructed to demand of Isaac L. Requa, President of the Central Pacific Railroad, and of the Treasurer of that corporation, the sum of $9,605,210, in order that the Government's case might not be prejudiced in the future by failure to formally demand the exact sum claimed to be due from the railroad company.

Mr. Berry did not expect his demand to be met, and he was not disappointed. Within a few days, the railroad company, through its resident attorneys, will make a detailed reply to the Government. It will be maintained on behalf of the railroad that it has made judgments which affect every department of the Government, and that the aggregate of these claims more than counterbalance the demand of the United States.

The action of Mr. Berry was of a purely technical nature, and was taken to obviate the possibility of the Government being charged with laches in the future.

**The Santa Fe's Western Division.**

Chairman Aldace F. Walker, for the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, has issued a circular to the stockholders on the acquisition of the Western Division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The Santa Fé accomplished this—a complete first mortgage lien on the acquired road, which runs from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Mojave, Cal.—by purchasing the entire issue of $16,000,000 Western Division first mortgage Atlantic and Pacific 6 per cent. bonds. The payment was: $530,000 cash, $8,400,000 Atchison general mortgage bonds, and 92,000 shares Atchison preferred stock. The lien of the Atchison general mortgage will be extended to cover the Western Division. A receiver's indebtedness of $700,000 will be provided for. The financiering was in the strict lines of the Santa Fé's policy. The added mileage to the Santa Fé is, in all, 805.3 miles. The road's gross earnings have been $3,500,000 annually, and the strictly net earnings $400,000 yearly. The line is to be brought up to the physical condition of the Santa Fé.

**Eight Per Cent. Loan to be Refunded.**

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Arrangements have been completed for the renewal on a 5 per cent. basis of the 8 per cent. Raleigh and Gaston Railroad loan, which will fall due Jan. 1, 1898. The mortgage which is to be canceled is one of the few of its class now existing, and is the only one on the Seaboard Air Line system. It was created in 1873, and amounts to $1,000,000. To redeem the bonds and to make needed improvements, a trust mortgage of $1,500,000 from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore has been arranged for.

**Western Railroad Earnings.**

CHICAGO, March 3.—The statement issued by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system of railroads shows: Gross earnings for the month of January, 1897, $2,672,628, against $2,593,604 for January, 1896; net earnings for the month of January, 1897, $117,645, against a deficit of $87,782 for January, 1896.

The estimated gross earnings of the system of the Rock Island Railroad for February are $1,070,835; decrease of $46,714 as compared with the estimated earnings of the same month of 1896.

**Earnings of the Lehigh Valley.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The net earnings of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for January, 1897, as compared with January, 1896, show a decrease of $185,722.28. The two months of the fiscal year to January 31 show a decrease in net earnings of $279,517.16. The net earnings of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company for January, 1897, show a decrease of $175,405.74. For the two months of the fiscal year the decrease in net earnings was $220,023.39.

**A Railroad Office Abolished.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 3.—S. P. Peabody has resigned the position of General Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the office has been abolished. Mr. Peabody has been seriously ill at his home in this city for some time, and expects soon to go South.

**Railroad Men and Matters.**

The Lower House of the Missouri Legislature has passed a bill to make railroad fares in that State two cents per mile.

The plan to incorporate a series of electric railways, to form a continuous line from Massachusetts to the Canadian border, has been killed in the New Hampshire House.

George H. Earl, Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, has been elected its Treasurer. He has been with the company since 1879, and is a native of Jersey City. Mr. Earl has been Secretary of the Northern Pacific Express Company since 1887.

The last anglebar in the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway, connecting Kansas City with Shreveport, La., was placed in position near Horatio, Ark., on Tuesday by Robert Gillham, Chief Engineer. The last spike was driven by President E. L. Martin.

A ruling made by the Chairman of the Transcontinental Passenger Association denies the right of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to base its differentials on the differential rates East from Chicago. Another ruling is that holders of half-fare tickets have the same stop-over privileges as those of regular tickets.

A charter has been issued in Pennsylvania to the Scalp Level Railroad Company to build a line from Scalp Level to the South Fork Railroad at Lovell Station. Capital, $400,000. F. S. Lewis of Philadelphia is President and the Directors are E. J. Strain, B. H. Taylor, G. W. Young, C. D. Sanger, W. J. Davis, and W. K. Stager. The road will be controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Berwind-White Coal Company.

Stockholders of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company have elected: Directors—E. P. Ripley, Aldace F. Walker, J. J. McCook, George Sealy, J. W. Terry, T. W. Jackson, Leon Blum, J. H. Hutchings, and B. F. Yoakum; Chairman—Aldace F. Walker; President—E. P. Ripley; First Vice President—D. B. Robinson; Second Vice President—George Sealy; Third Vice President—B. F. Yoakum; Secretary and Treasurer—John M. Bird.

Directors of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company elected are Frank Thomson, Coleman F. Leaming, John M. Moore, George Wood, N. Parker Shortridge, W. J. Sewell, Benjamin F. Lee, James H. Nixon, Joshua Wistar, William G. Nixon, Samuel Rea, William Bettle, Charles E. Pugh, John P. Green, W. H. Barnes. Officers for 1897 are: President—Frank Thomson; First Vice President—W. J. Sewell; Second Vice President—Charles E. Pugh; Third Vice President—Samuel Rea; Secretary—J. R. McClure; Treasurer—Robert W. Smith.

**Assessments on Patrolmen.**

Commissioner Roosevelt has received three or four letters from patrolmen complaining that they are being assessed $5 apiece to pay for counsel to look after their interests in the Greater New York charter. He called the attention of Chief Conlin to the matter yesterday, and said the board did not authorize such assessment, and that contributions from patrolmen must be purely voluntary. A general order to that effect will be sent out.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COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

In addition to the prettiest and most stylish carpets at lowest prices, we offer special furniture bargains.

**ANTIQUE OAK OPEN BOOKCASE,**
**(2 ft. 6 in. Wide, 4 ft. High)**
**$4.25.**

We are here to help you make the dollars stretch as far as possible. The easy terms of our "Long Credit" make our lowest prices shrink still lower.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Fashionable Novelties.
Mahogany Curio Cabinets, $29.00.


## EVICTION OF DR. POTTER

### Agents of Baptist Mission Society Forcibly Eject Him from the Baptist Tabernacle Parsonage.

### END OF A UNIQUE CONTEST.

**The Minister's Door Broken Open and He Was Forced Out Upon the Sidewalk in a Smoking Jacket —He Will Seek Redress in the Courts.**

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, who for more than three weeks has conducted a somewhat unique and successful fight against the Baptist Mission Society for the possession of the parsonage of the Baptist Tabernacle, 162 Second Avenue, was forcibly put out of that building yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Potter, wearing a smoking jacket, was in his rooms with Dr. Gunn, who is attending his son, Sterling Potter, shortly before 2 o'clock, when Charles Culbertson and another of the men who have been guarding the building for the mission society appeared, and, after knocking, demanded admittance under threat of forcing the door. Dr. Potter refused to unchain his door, maintaining that he had a right to possession under agreement with Miss Ross, the lessee, and that Culbertson had no right to molest him. Miss Ross also informed Mr. Culbertson that Dr. Potter was within his right, as she was the lessee and Dr. Potter was her tenant.

These remonstrances were of no avail, as Culbertson and his men broke in the door and entered. Of what Culbertson and his men then did, Dr. Potter gives this account:

"Culbertson said that in the name of the New York City Baptist Mission Society it was his duty to give me notice that I had no right there, and that he was ordered to put me out. They then took hold of me and dragged me from the room. I resisted as much as I was able, without the use of my hands, which I kept planted firmly at the bottom of my trousers pockets, that I might not be tempted to add violence to resistance. They slid me along the carpet, walked me downstairs, dragged me through the chapel to the door of the church, and pushed me out upon the sidewalk."

Dr. Potter's son, noticing his forced exit from the room in a smoking jacket, threw him his coat from a front window. After the guards had put the doctor out, they nailed up the windows of the parsonage. William M. Isaacs, President of the Baptist Mission Society, called upon Culbertson later in the afternoon, and complimented him upon his action. Culbertson said he had only used such violence upon Dr. Potter's person as was unavoidable in getting him out of the house.

Dr. Potter took quarters in the flat house at 158 Second Avenue, and placed in it some of his furniture, the rest being stored. This furniture he had removed from the Mission House yesterday morning, seemingly in anticipation of the afternoon's happening.

Dr. Potter was found last evening by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES on the Tenth Street stoop of the flat house to which he moved. He was smoking a cigarette and chatting with a few young men, and his manner was singularly unconcerned for a man who had conducted so persistent a contest and had just lost it. He said he had no intention of trying to enter the Mission House or parsonage again, as that would be undignified. He would seek redress in the courts, and had no doubt that he would find it there and collect heavy damages for his treatment. He was bitter against the Baptist Mission Society and John D. Rockefeller.

Miss Ross and Sterling Potter spent last night at the parsonage. Dr. Potter said he did not know when they might be ejected. From another source it was learned that they received notice yesterday to vacate the premises to-day.

### MISSION SOCIETY'S STATEMENT.

**How Trouble Arose for the Tabernacle Church and Dr. Potter.**

In order to prevent, if possible, any misunderstanding of the action of the New York City Baptist Mission Society toward the Tabernacle Church, the Executive Committee of that organization prepared "a statement of facts," which, it is asserted, can be supported by indisputable evidence. The basis of the grievance of the society against the Trustees of the church is the alleged failure of the latter to keep certain mortgage covenants.

In May, 1894, there was assigned to the Baptist Mission Society a mortgage for $23,400, and in June of the year following there were assigned three other mortgages, in the aggregate for $65,000, all upon the real property of the Tabernacle Baptist Church. Each of these mortgages contained covenants for the payment of interest at the rate of $1 a year, of assessments and water rents, and that the church would keep its buildings insured to an amount sufficient to rebuild them in case of their destruction by fire.

It is charged that the church Trustees permitted the insurance to lapse and disregarded other obligations. Consequently, the society felt obliged to institute foreclosure proceedings in order to protect its interests. The committee says: "With interest upon the mortgages, water rents, and assessments unpaid; with judgments to an amount exceeding $28,000 entered against the church, under some of which execution had been issued; with the church buildings inadequately insured; with counsel employed by the church to resist any efforts to assert the society's rights or duties under the mortgages; and with an avowed purpose on the part of the church Trustees to make an attack upon the mortgages and assignments whenever an opportunity should offer, no other course was open to the Executive Committee than to commence a foreclosure proceeding.

"Had the Tabernacle Baptist Church met the executive of this society in a proper spirit, all legal and equitable questions could have been settled in a way becoming two Baptist bodies and without interfering with the possession and enjoyment of its property by the church. For the situation in which the church now finds itself it is indebted to its Board of Trustees and its legal advisers."

The only reference to the Rev. Dr. Potter in this statement is as follows: "The pastor of the Tabernacle Church, after enjoying the confidence of the denomination for many years, and receiving its gifts in almost unprecedented measure, lost that confidence and ceased to receive the indorsement of his brethren." The statement is signed by all of the members of the Executive Committee and by William M. Isaacs, President; Frank Dickerson, Vice President; the Rev. James A. Francis, Recording Secretary, and James A. Bennett, Treasurer.

## HE IS WANTED FOR BIGAMY.

**And Also for Swindling and Deserting His First Wife.**

PASSAIC, N. J., March 3.—The police of this city are looking for Ira Low, who conducted a tailoring establishment on Bloomfield Avenue up to a short time ago. He formerly had a place in New York.

It would appear from the information lodged against the missing man that in May, 1894, he married Mrs. Adeline Rothgesser. Before her marriage, Mrs. Rothgesser lived at 1,150 Second Avenue, New York. She was a widow, and had seven children. After her marriage to Low she deeded him all her property and received in exchange stock in a building and loan association which she claims to have found afterward to be worthless. She claims that when Low found he had all her money he left her.

Bessie Linden says she lived with Low here as his wife, and did not know he had been married until recently. When she learned he had been, she sought out his wife, and together they appeared before the police here. Low heard of what was going on and disappeared. His first wife is about fifty years old and not good looking, while Bessie Linden is a little over twenty and handsome.

## MISS BEHR GOES TO PRISON.

**She Is to Serve Three Months for Assaulting the Bloy Brothers.**

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 3.—Edith Behr was to-day for the second time sentenced to prison for assaulting the Bloy brothers. She is to serve three months in the county jail. Her father has also been sentenced for this offense, but is out on appeal. After her previous sentence she served five days, and an appeal served to release her temporarily. The Supreme Court upheld the finding of the lower court, and she was resentenced to-day.

When Miss Behr was arraigned, she bore up remarkably well. The court room was crowded. The Judge told the young woman that he saw no reason why he should be lenient with her, as he was satisfied she perjured herself while on the witness stand. He said that her manner before and since her conviction was defiant.

It is said that the Court of Pardons, which will meet in Trenton, on Tuesday next, will be asked to take action on her case.

**Christened the Doris Triplets.**

Three bouncing babies, which arrived in the home of John Joseph Doris and his wife on Feb. 2 last, were christened Sunday night. The Dorises live at 349 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and since the arrival of the triplets, two girls and a boy, they have had more visitors than any other family in the neighborhood.


BEST BODY
BRUSSELS CARPETS
Special offering to close out a number of patterns before arrival of New Spring Styles.
250 Pieces
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
Best Body
BRUSSELS CARPETS
AT
90c. per yard.
Great Variety of Colorings and Designs.

W. & J. SLOANE
BROADWAY, 18th & 19th Sts.


## THREE THOUSAND ON STRIKE.

**Cloakmakers and Shirtmakers Force the Hands of Their Leaders.**

The officers of the Cloakmakers' Union, like those of the Shirtmakers' Union, have not been able to keep their people well in hand and to restrain them from striking prematurely. The Executive Board of the cloakmakers had decided that no strikes should take place before Friday, but the men complained that it was too long to wait.

The employes of the firm of Freedman Brothers, at 565 Broadway, yesterday morning made a demand for an advance of wages, and as soon as they were refused they struck.

The next strike of the day was by 500 shirtmakers in the employ of Morris Phillips Brothers, manufacturers, at 13 and 15 Lispenard Street. They hardly went through the formality of making a definite demand, but walked out. The shirtmakers in a cooperative shop at 283 Madison Street also went out on strike to compel the manufacturers that supplied them with work to pay the union standard of wages.

In the afternoon more cloakmakers struck. Fifteen hundred of these, who were employed by Richman, Schmidt & Wolf, at Greene and Prince Streets, walked out. Then followed another strike of 1,000 cloakmakers employed by S. Rothschild & Brother, at 428 Broadway. They all demanded an advance of from 10 to 15 cents per garment.

The strikers went to 185 Stanton Street, to New Starlight Hall, at 145 Suffolk Street, and other places, where they held meetings. The Executive Committee was taken aback by the premature strikes, and almost despaired of being able to hold the other shops in check until Friday.

It was announced last night that the striking shirtmakers of Morris Phillips & Sons have been promised an advance of wages, and that they will return to work to-day. Shop meetings of the employes of a number of cloak manufacturers were held last night to agree upon demands.

**Peaceable Flats on Fire.**

The two top stories and roof of the Peaceable Flats, 43 to 47 West Sixty-sixth Street, which are occupied by negroes, were burned yesterday morning, and the occupants of the building were compelled to go to the fire escapes or down stairs through choking, blinding smoke. Two alarms were sent in, and many of the people were taken off the fire escapes by the firemen. Six families were burned out, and the loss to tenants was about $5,000, while the loss to the E. D. McMorgan estate on the building was about $1,500.

**In Warning Others He Met Death.**

William Longstreet was struck and instantly killed in Jersey City yesterday by a Philadelphia express train, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Inman Street crossing. He had been stationed there on account of the fog to warn people when trains were approaching.

**Thomas Benedict Clarke, Jr., Ill.**

Thomas Benedict Clarke, Jr., son of Thomas B. Clarke, Chairman of the Union League Art Committee, is seriously ill with pneumonia in New Haven. Physicians and trained nurses are in constant attendance. He is one of the 1900 class at Yale.

When Lincoln Was First Inaugurated

In the "Great Personal Events" series, Stephen Fiske describes in detail the journey of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln from their plain Western home to the White House, their first appearance at a Washington reception, etc. Mr. Fiske witnessed the scenes of which he so graphically writes in the March number of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

Ten Cents a Copy. One Dollar a Year

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

## Nominations by Governor Confirmed by Senate—Adverse Report on Police Pension Bill.

## COMPLETION OF THE CAPITOL.

### Democrats Oppose the Plan of Gov. Black—Salt Springs Appropriation Guarded by a Proviso—The Annual Appropriation Bill.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Senate began its work to-day by confirming these nominations:

Henry Clay Johnson of Astoria, L. I., member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

John D. Stivers, John W. Slauson, and William K. Stansbury of Middletown as Trustees of the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.

Esther K. McWilliams and Jessie Holland Jewett, managers of the Buffalo State Hospital.

John C. Adams, Charles S. Jenkins, William K. Hall, and James C. Graham, all of Newburg, trustees of Washington's Headquarters, at Newburg.

Alice Sanford of Sing Sing, manager of the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford.

**The Police Pension Bill.**

The Committee on Cities presented its adverse report on the bill introduced by Senator Ford equalizing the pensions of the New York policemen who have been discharged. He said the adverse report was presented upon a statement by Senator Ford, who introduced the bill, upon the representation that it was favored by the New York Police Commissioners. Senator Ford had since learned that all the Commissioners were opposed to it. The adverse report of the committee was unanimously agreed to. This is the bill which Senator Raines's brother, William G. Raines, referred to yesterday before the Senate Cities Committee when he said he had been informed it would take $30,000 to pass the bill.

**The Rule Against Lobbying.**

There was a squabble over the enforcement of the rule excluding all persons from the floor. Senator Brackett asked the privilege of the floor for several of his constituents, but objection was made by Senator Krum, and it was decided to deny it. Later, when Mr. Brackett noticed Senator Mullin in conversation with Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner, he called the attention of the Chair to the fact that the latter gentleman was not entitled to the privileges of the floor.

**Capitol Completion Bill.**

In Committee of the Whole, Senator Ellsworth's bill, prepared under the direction of the Governor, for the completion of the Capitol by contract under the supervision of Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, was taken up, and Senator Cantor opposed it. He said he had no objection to the abolishment of the present commission. He had opposed it when first proposed, but it had been created by the Republican Senators as a grab for patronage. Finding that the commission had not been as serviceable as was expected, it was now proposed to abolish the commission and concentrate the power and patronage in one man. By this bill it was within the power of the Superintendent of Public Works, with the approval of the Governor, to reject any and all bids and award the contract to whatever favored contractor he saw fit. This was a violation of a well-known principle of law recognized in almost every municipality that contracts should be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. This was too dangerous a power to give any man. He said that the bill had been amended in committee to meet this defect, but under great pressure the amendment had been wiped out, and the bill had been reported practically as proposed by the Governor.

**Senator Ellsworth Explains.**

Senator Ellsworth said in regard to the omission of a requirement that contracts should be awarded to the lowest bidder that the great bulk of the work required for the completion of the structure was now under contract. At the time these contracts were awarded there was no requirement that the contract should be awarded to the lowest bidder, although, as a practical matter, the contracts had been awarded to the lowest bidders.

Senator Grady called attention to the fact that the first section of the bill provided for the appointment of a Capitol Commissioner, at a salary of $7,500 a year, and in every succeeding section took away from him every power and left him nothing to do. He criticised the provision which provided that the Governor might declare forfeited any contract at any time when he thought it was not being performed for the best interests of the State. He said that it might just as well be clearly stated in the bill that no man without a "pull" need apply.

**Amendments Rejected.**

Senator McCarren moved to amend the bill by providing that when, for any reason, the lowest bid should be rejected, the Superintendent of Public Works must readvertise for bids. This amendment was lost by a strict party vote, all the Democrats voting in the affirmative.

Senator Grady moved to amend the bill by striking out the provision which reserves to the Governor the right to declare any contract forfeited. This was rejected, and the bill was advanced to third reading.

Bills of Senator Grady prohibiting the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the United States flag, aimed to prevent the placing of portraits of political candidates on the flag; Senator Wilcox, requiring all railroads to carry State officers free, and Mr. Finn's, authorizing the use of the stoop lines in certain streets surrounding the public markets in New York for the display and sale of all kinds of merchandise, were also advanced to third reading.

Just before the adjournment, Senator Cantor called attention to the fact that under the Constitution, the presiding officer was now the Governor of the State and suggested that he should go to the Executive Chamber and assume the duties of his office. No notice was taken of this by Senator Ellsworth.

**Bills Introduced.**

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Brush—Extending the jurisdiction of the Brooklyn Park Department to Union Street, from Prospect Park Plaza to Fourth Avenue, and Fourth Avenue to the Shore Driveway between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets.

Senator Koehler—Creating the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Secretary of State a commission to estimate the value of the historical painting known as the "Marriage of Pocahontas," and to consider the advisability of its purchase by the State.

Senator Guy—Providing for the construction of a viaduct across Jerome Park Reservoir from Jerome Avenue to Sedgwick Avenue, to be used as a public street.

Senator Lexow—Permitting the Equitable Securities Company to increase or reduce its capital stock, provided that when the capital stock is reduced the debts of the corporation shall not exceed the amount of its reduced capital and other assets.

**The Salt Springs.**

The Senate Finance Committee is determined that the State shall soon be able to get rid of appropriations for the Onondaga Salt Springs. The annual appropriation bill, which was reported in the Senate to-day, contains an appropriation of $50,000 for the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs for compensation of clerks and other employes, and for the expenses of the reservation. The Finance Committee has attached this proviso to the appropriation:

"To be available only upon the passage of an act which shall provide that on or before Jan. 1, 1899, all the interest of the State in any real property of the Onondaga Salt Springs reservation be sold or the title thereof vested in the people of the State of New York, free from all claims in behalf of any lessee or his legal representatives; that all personal property connected therewith be sold, and that the State shall cease to furnish brine or operate such works at an expense to the State."

The net decrease in the appropriations as reported by the Senate Finance Committee is $64,684. The total amount appropriated by the bill this year is $9,534,217, a decrease compared with the total appropriations contained in last year's annual appropriation bill of $158,640.

**THE ANTI-CARTOON BILL.**

**Ellsworth Secures a Favorable Report from the Codes Committee.**

ALBANY, March 3.—The Senate Codes Committee to-day decided to report favorably Senator Ellsworth's bill prohibiting the publication of cartoons and portraits by newspapers and periodicals, except with the consent of the persons so cartooned.

The committee gave a hearing on the bill this afternoon, and Senator Ellsworth was the only one who appeared. He spoke but for a minute. He said that the bill carried upon its face any argument there might be made in its favor. He was unable to conceive of any line that could be drawn other than the consent of the individuals whose portraits it was intended to picture. Otherwise the bill would be practically inoperative.

It was suggested by Senator Malby, Chairman of the committee, that the bill be amended so as to allow the publication without consent of the picture of any person charged with a criminal offense.

Senator Ellsworth refused to accept such an amendment, saying that persons often were charged wrongfully with criminal acts and that the publication of their pictures tended to prejudice people against them. The committee decided to report the bill favorably without amendment.

Senator Ellsworth says he is determined to push the bill.

**The Sterling Silver Bill.**

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—The Senate Committee on Codes this afternoon gave a hearing on the bills introduced by Senators Guy and Ford, both of which provide that the sale of spurious silver marked sterling shall be a penal offense. Mr. G. H. Robinson, Vice President of the Gau Manufacturing Company, representing the silversmiths, and C. J. Rosebault, representing the Dry Goods Association of New York City, were heard by the committee. Both wanted some legislation which would effect the object for which the bills were designed, and the contention was over the verbiage of the bills.

**Opposition to Sunday Baseball.**

ALBANY, March 3.—The Senate Codes Committee to-day decided to report favorably Senator Wilcox's bill imposing a fine of $50 on any person convicted of playing baseball on Sunday.

## CANCELING LAND SALES.

### A Decision of the Court of Appeals Which May Restore 150,000 Acres of Land.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Court of Appeals has decided that the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission may bring proceedings in the form of certiorari to review the actions of State Controllers in canceling the sales of lands for unpaid State taxes.

The question is purely one of a technical nature, but it will permit the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission to enter suits to set aside the cancellations of sales by former State Controllers of lands in the forest preserve aggregating 150,000 acres of the most valuable Adirondack timber lands. Nearly all of these sales were canceled by ex-Controllers Chapin, Wemple, and Campbell. When Controller Roberts went in office he made a thorough investigation of this question and found that the cancellations of his predecessors amounted to over 150,000 acres of land, which the State would now hold as a part of the State Adirondack Park, if the cancellations had not been made. Controller Roberts resolved to test the legality of these cancellations, but found that he, as Controller, had no authority under the law to bring an action to review the acts of his predecessors.

It was therefore thought that such an action could be brought by the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, as custodian of the State forest preserve. The test case was brought against Benton Turner, who secured possession of 7,500 acres, the southeast quarter of Township 24, Great Tract 1, Macomb's purchase in the town of Harrietstown, Franklin County, through one of these cancellations. The lower courts and the General Term decided that the commission did not have the authority to bring the proceedings, but the Court of Appeals reverses that decision and holds that it did. The case will now go back to the lower courts, to be tried on its merits. The action is to declare null and void the action of the Controller in canceling the tax sale.

If in the Turner case it be decided that the cancellation was void, then it will follow as a matter of course that all other cancellations made by the State Controller on the application of the owners, are also void, and the State will get back the 150,000 acres of land.

**Fell Eleven Stories in an Elevator.**

James Waters, a plasterer's assistant, of 2,135 Second Avenue, was badly injured yesterday afternoon by falling eleven stories in an elevator in the new Commercial Cable building, which is in course of erection at 20 Broad Street. The elevator landed in the basement with such force that Waters was thrown twenty feet from the shaft. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

A young Massachusetts editor relates his experience with an aggravated case of constipation attendant upon a severe cold. Ripans Tabules were immediately effective. Other remedies had been tried, but it remained for the Tabules to correct the disorder, which they did effectually. From his first experience he was led to try them frequently for other small ills for which they are known to be an effective remedy, and now considers them a most satisfactory household medicine for frequent use in the every-day sort of cases for which they are so highly recommended.

A NEW STYLE PACKET CONTAINING TEN TABULES IN A PAPER CARTON (WITHOUT GLASS) IS NOW FOR SALE AT SOME DRUG STORES—FOR FIVE CENTS.

# THE NATIONAL BANK LAW

## Stuyvesant Fish Says that It Is Defective and Should Be Changed.

## OUR BANK SYSTEM WEAK.

### The Institutions Still in the Swaddling Clothes with Which Congress Covered Them When They Were an Experiment.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad and Vice President of the National Park Bank of New York, has given The Manufacturers' Record an interview upon the need of better banking laws. In the course of the interview Mr. Fish says:

"The difficulties which solvent borrowers encounter in the smaller towns of the West and South, the great discrepancy between the rates of interest charged them, when loans are at all obtainable, and those prevailing at the same time in the money centres, taken with the sudden and tremendous variations in the rates for money here in New York during the last eighteen months, demonstrate that our banking system is neither National nor rational.

"The laws governing National banks originally showed in their title that they were intended to provide a currency secured by a pledge of Government bonds, and were framed in order to force the old State banks, which had both capital and credit, to support the Government's finances. As a war measure this may have been wise and defensible, although it was cruel and unjust to the merchants to whom those banks owed a first duty. As a scheme of banking for a great and widely scattered commercial people those laws are unwise, in that they make no use of the element of credit, which necessarily is the basis of banking. The law requiring a National bank to lock up $120,000 in Government bonds in order to obtain the privilege of issuing $90,000 of circulating notes first diminishes the available funds of every small bank by one-quarter or more, and then teaches those operating under it, especially men new to the business, to favor loans by the banks against a pledge of securities rather than on legitimate paper given by the buyer to the seller in a commercial transaction and indorsed by the latter. Loans on hypothecation generally and naturally drift, through renewals, into making the bank a special partner in commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural enterprises, if not also in street car and other railroad corporations.

"That a bank must at all times keep in reserve a certain portion of its depositors' money is, of course, necessary. But the provision of the law that part of the reserve may be deposited with other banks, in distant cities, often places the reserve out of the control of the bank when its needs are greatest. The law also creates congestion in the money centres. It also tends to leave the country banks at all times without sufficient cash to adequately care for the legitimate demands of their commercial depositors.

"The further provision that when the reserve of a bank falls below the per cent. named in the law, the Directors shall not make new loans or discounts, if strictly and invariably followed would, in every crisis, lead to the bankruptcy of all of the bank's commercial depositors, and necessarily to that of the bank itself."

Figures are presented by Mr. Fish to show by the diminishing capital of New York banks that the business there had not been particularly attractive. He sketches a comparison of the banking systems of the United States, England, and France, in which are revealed the advantages of the latter two, and adds:

"Why then this difference between our National banks and those of other countries? Chiefly because, after thirty-four years of experience, Congress still insists upon keeping on the National banks the bonds and fetters which it was thought necessary to put on entirely new and utterly untried institutions with small capital, at a time when the Government's credit was none of the best, and the financial outcome of the war purely problematical.

Mr. Fish suggests as remedies for existing evils a law to establish a safe system of banking on credit, and not on hypothecation; that the necessary cost of banking be made as small as possible consistent with safety, by establishing branch banks and amalgamating the vast number of small concerns with limited means, and therefore limited and unknown credit, into large institutions; that banks be divided into two classes, those of deposit and discount only, and those of deposit, discount, and issue; that the latter be given the privilege of issuing circulating notes to an amount equal to its capital and surplus, less the book value of its land and other permanent investments, and that the former be relieved of the requirement of holding 25 per cent. or any other fixed percent. of their deposits in cash.

"The interest," continues Mr. Fish, "which I have in one of the largest of the New York banks, much of whose business is with other National banks in every State in the Union, would preclude me, if other reasons were wanting, from advocating an insane or even a doubtful method of banking. What I have said, or may say, represents only my own individual opinions as a citizen, having, or rather representing, varied interests in many States in the West and South. Concerning those opinions, or their expression, I have had no manner of consultation or conference with my colleagues in the bank. Indeed, it is manifest that the changes above advocated are not in its interest, except in so far as no evil can continue to happen to this country without affecting so large an institution; so also of the good to the whole country, which will surely follow the release of the National banks from the swaddling clothes in which Congress put them in 1863."

Mr. Fish notes the changes that have occurred in the country since the war as indicating the necessity for a change, and in conclusion says:

"As far as the mere safekeeping of the money of depositors and its prompt payment on demand is concerned, the National banking system has worked better than any system of which the country at large has had experience. As a system of banking for those engaged in banking, who base their operations on securing from their banks lines of discount commensurate with their average deposits, the system has failed whenever seriously tested.

"It failed in 1869—Black Friday; it failed in 1873; it failed in 1884, the Marine Bank and the Metropolitan Bank going under in New York; it failed again in 1890 on the Barings' suspension in London; again in 1893, and again in 1896. I do not say that the National banks or any great number of them failed, but I do say that the reliance of merchants on their banks failed them at each of those times, and that the fault lies in the provision of the National bank act as now in force. The time for a change has come."

# THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

## METHODIST EPISCOPALS MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION.

### Some of the Subjects to be Brought Before Them This Session—The Minister to Preach Before McKinley.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—The one hundred and thirteenth session of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was opened this morning with the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in historic Eutaw Street Church. The Conference will be in session for a week or ten days, and will be presided over by Bishop Willard F. Mallalieu of Buffalo, N. Y.

Among the important matters to come before the Conference will be the changes to be made in the pulpits of Baltimore, Washington, and Frederick districts, owing to the five-year rule. The largest plum in the basket appears to be the pastorate of Foundry Church, Washington, where it is said President McKinley will worship. The officials of the Foundry Church have paved the way for the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Lucien Clark of the Baltimore Madison Avenue Church, and it is expected that Bishop Mallalieu will comply with their wishes. The Madison Avenue Church pulpit may be filled by the Rev. C. C. Albertson of Buffalo, N. Y.

The Presiding Eldership of West Baltimore district also becomes vacant under a rule limiting Presiding Elders to six years in office. The most prominently mentioned of the list of applicants for that position is the Rev. George E. Maydwell, who will leave the pastorate of the Eutaw Street Church.

The question of admitting women as delegates to the General Conference will be voted on again. The matter comes down from the General Conference, where it received a favorable vote a year ago. The motion must be adopted by a three-fourths vote of the annual conferences in order to go into effect. The proposition has lost ground in the Western conferences which were held last Fall, and where previously the ladies had most supporters. In the Baltimore Conference the vote has always been against the admission of women, but last year the advocates of the proposition made a gain of 47 votes in the total cast upon the question.

The remainder of the programme for the conference includes evangelistic services every alternate afternoon except Thursday, when the anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will be held. Friday night will be devoted to missions, Saturday night to church extension, and Monday, March 8, to Epworth League. Ordination of elders and deacons will take place next Sunday.

In making his report to the conference this morning, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Edwards, Presiding Elder of the East Baltimore District, said: "The pulpits of the district have been free from pestiferous vagaries in doctrine and from fanciful speculation on matters that are foreign to them and that leave the people neither wiser nor better. Nor have they gone over to more niceties, turning preaching into an artistic performance, pretty discourse, properly declaimed, irregularly splendidly null."

There was a large attendance. The reports of the Presiding Elders showed a great numerical, financial, and religious increase in the work of the conference. The minor conference officers were elected and approved, but the election of Presiding Elders will not take place until Friday.

To-night the Rev. Dr. W. M. Bell, Secretary of the Missionary Board, addressed the conference on the work of the board.

**Killed While Avoiding Arrest.**

Charles Sheridan, fourteen years old, of 57 Monroe Street, Hoboken; Charles Crowley, thirteen years old, of 221 Jackson Street, and Henry Oswald, fourteen years old, of 63 Madison Street, stole a ride yesterday on a coal train running into Weehawken. Railroad Detective Guinan undertook to arrest them, but they jumped off. Sheridan fell under the train and was instantly killed.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—MARY MARKOWITZ, Plaintiff, against ARNOLD MARKOWITZ, defendant.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons, with notice.—Action for absolute divorce on the ground of adultery.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 6th, 1897. MASHBIR & CUKOR, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, Pulitzer Building, 53-63 Park Row, Room 154, New York City.

To Arnold Markowitz, the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of his Honor Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at his office at the County Court House in the City of New York.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1897. MASHBIR & CUKOR, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

61 Park Row, New York City.
f18-law6wTh&Ap1.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LAZARUS STRAUS, Isidor Straus, Nathan Straus, Oscar D. Straus, Lazarus Kohns, and Lee Kohns, plaintiffs, against CARL DERNBERG, Lipman Gluick, and Joseph Horner, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 5th, 1897. E. T. GOLDBERG, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office address No. 280 Broadway.

To Carl Dernberg, Lipman Gluick, and Joseph Horner, the defendants above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3d day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of Feb., 1897. E. T. GOLDBERG, Attorney for the plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office address, No. 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-law6wTh

ALFRED SHRIMPTON & SONS, LIMITED.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made and filed March 1st, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ALFRED SHRIMPTON & SONS, LIMITED, lately doing business at No. 273 Church St., in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said ALFRED SHRIMPTON & SONS, LIMITED, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, George C. Coffin, at No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before the 28th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, March 1st, 1897. WM. H. BLAIN, Assignee. GEORGE C. COFFIN Atty. for Assignee, Rooms 1,529-1,533 No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City. mh4-1aw7wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles B. Lawson, residing at Mott Avenue, near 146th Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, Henry Warren Beebe, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said Charles B. Lawson for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1897.—Dated New York, February 3d, 1897. HENRY WARREN BEEBE, Assignee. f4-law7wTh

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. ROSS, individually, and as surviving partner of Charles G. Ross and Co., lately doing business in the City of New York, N. Y., to present the same, with the vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said Charles G. Ross, individually, and as surviving partner of Charles G. Ross and Co., for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of William Hildreth Field & Deshon, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on or before the first day of May, 1897. JOHN C. HAYS, Assignee.

WILLIAM HILDRETH FIELD & DESHON, Attys. for Assignee, 237 Broadway, New York, N. Y. f11-law6wTh&mh25

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in the City and County of New York, on the first day of February, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against William Ashton, lately doing business at No. 375 Bleecker Street in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the Subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said William Ashton for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1897.—Dated New York, Feb. 4, 1897. BELA M. FARNHAM, Assignee. ALONZO C. FARNHAM, Attorney for Assignee, 206 Broadway, N. Y. f4-law6wTh.

## REFEREES' NOTICES.

RIVERDALE.—Supreme Court, New York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY E. STONE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 24th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land now situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the Town of Kingsbridge, (late Yonkers,) County of Westchester and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of River Avenue, as laid down on a certain map entitled "Map of Riverdale, in the Town of Yonkers, belonging to Messrs. Wm. W. Woodworth, Henry L. Atherton, Samuel D. Babcock, and Charles W. Foster, made by T. C. Cornell, Civ. Engr., December 1, 1853," and now on file in the office of the Register of the said County of Westchester, which point is distant one foot eastwardly from the easterly line of the land of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and running thence along said southerly side of River Avenue, south sixty-three degrees and thirty minutes east, six hundred and fifty feet six inches, across West Avenue, as laid down on said map, to the centre line of an alley laid down on said map; thence along the centre line of said alley south twenty-one degrees thirty minutes west, two hundred and eleven feet; thence still along said centre line of said alley south fifteen degrees west, ninety-eight feet, to land now or late of Ann W. Cromwell; thence along the land now or late of Ann W. Cromwell, north sixty-two degrees west, across West Avenue, as laid down on said map, six hundred and eighty-six feet, more or less, to a stake distant one foot eastwardly from the easterly line of the land of the Hudson River Railroad Company aforesaid; thence northwardly on a line parallel with the said easterly line of the land of the said company, and always distant one foot therefrom, two hundred and ninety-five feet, to the place of beginning. Containing about four acres and four hundred and thirty-seven one thousandths of an acre of land, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less; together with one-half of River Avenue adjoining said premises, subject to the use of the same by the public as a highway, and also subject as to the alley above mentioned to the covenants and agreements contained in a certain agreement bearing date the second day of June, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester, in Liber 337, Page 184; the premises above described being also subject to the several covenants contained in and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Mary Elizabeth Stone by three certain indentures, the first thereof bearing date the first day of January, 1855, made and executed by Henry L. Atherton and wife, Samuel D. Babcock and wife, and Charles W. Foster, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 292 of Deeds, Page 142; another thereof bearing date the second day of May, 1856, made and executed by the same parties and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 337 of Deeds, Page 176, and another thereof bearing date the second day of June, 1856, made and executed by the said Charles W. Foster, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 337 of Deeds, Page 170.—Dated New York, Feb. 27, 1897. EDWARD T. DONNELLY, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau St., New York City.
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THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRY MEUSER, plaintiff, against ANNIE E. DRUMMOND, Thomas J. Farrell, and Edward Elliott, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 1st day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-three (183) feet and four (4) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, thence running easterly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with Thirty-eighth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches, thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to Thirty-eighth Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 3, 1897. EDWARD S. PECK, Referee.

GEORGE F. MARTENS, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
JOHN J. MACKLIN, Esq., Attorney for Defendant Drummond, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
mh4-2aw3wTh&F&mh26.

WEST 56TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—FRANCIS FOEHRENBACH and MICHAEL FOEHRENBACH, plaintiffs, vs. PHILIP SCHAEFER, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, bearing date the second day of February, 1897, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1897, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the eighth day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock, noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, in New York City, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street and the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; and running thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet, five inches; thence easterly parallel with Fifty-sixth Street, fifty feet; thence southerly parallel with Eleventh avenue, one hundred feet, five inches, to the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street, fifty feet to the point of beginning, said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Philip Schaefer by the said Francis Foehrenbach and wife, and Michael Foehrenbach and wife, by deed bearing even date with mortgage set forth herein.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1897. GEORGE C. AUSTIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 52 and 54 William Street, New York City.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, New York County.—MICHAEL CAVANAGH, plaintiff, against MATTHEW COGHLAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date October 26, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street and Second Avenue; thence running southerly, parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred feet; thence easterly, and parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street, twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, ten feet; thence easterly, and again parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street, three feet nine inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, ninety feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence westerly, along said southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, thirty-two feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street in said city, said premises lying and being in section 6, block No. 1,680 on land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 27, 1896. FRANCIS D. HOYT, Referee.

GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 90 and 92 West Broadway, New York City.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

## REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against JACOB STREIFLER, and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue, running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue one hundred feet six and one-quarter inches to the center line of the block; thence eastwardly along said center line and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street twenty-one feet and seven inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the distance through the center of a party wall ninety-nine feet and seven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street thirty-two feet three and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 27th, 1897. GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Referee.

FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 18 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ISAAC L. KIP, as Trustee for Adelaide B. Harris, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. LINDSLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made on the 15th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 84th Street, with the westerly side of Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of 84th Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 18, 1897. ROBERT STURGIS, Referee.

ISAAC L. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 20 Nassau Street, New York.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, March 10th, 1897, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, February 10, 1897. ROBERT STURGIS, Referee.

ISAAC L. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 20 Nassau Street, New York.
f11-2aw3wTu&Th&Mh10.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**
**OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,**
Room 8, City Hall,
New York City, February 17th, 1897.

Pursuant to directions given me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council February 9th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor February 13th, 1897, viz.:

Resolved, That Monday, March 22, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, be and they hereby are designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company to the Common Council of the City of New York for its consent and permission to the construction, maintenance, and operation by the said petitioner of the street-surface railroad extensions or branches mentioned in the petition of said company for such consent and permission, through, along, and upon the surface of Kingsbridge road, or Broadway, and other streets, avenues, boulevards, and highways set forth in said petition, and therein designated, will be first considered; and that public notice be given by the Clerk of the Board by publishing the same daily for at least fourteen days in two daily newspapers published in the City of New York, to be designated therefor by his Honor the Mayor, according to the provisions of section 92 of the Railroad Law, as amended, such advertising to be at the expense of the said petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution the following application of the Forty-second St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company will be considered, as is required by the provisions of the railroad law:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The petition of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company respectfully shows:

That said railroad company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and for many years owned and operating a street surface railroad on Forty-second Street, from the Hudson River to East River, and to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and upon Tenth Avenue, the Boulevard, and Manhattan Street to Fort Lee Ferry, and also upon St. Nicholas

# The New York Times

*"All the News That's Fit to Print."*

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**Amusements This Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—Piano Recital—3:00 P. M.
CASINO—La Falote—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. 11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinématograph—Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
FINE ARTS SOCIETY GALLERIES—Architectural Exhibition—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Prince Karl—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Huettenbesitzer—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Spiritisme—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10. Matinée.
MURRAY HILL—The Three Guardsmen—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1897.

## MR. CLEVELAND'S IMMIGRATION VETO.

It is quite in keeping with Mr. CLEVELAND'S thorough and painstaking way of doing his work that his review of the Immigration bill brings out a number of points that were not even suggested in the considerable debates of the two houses.

With the theory that foreign labor should be excluded to increase the chances of work for those already here Mr. CLEVELAND shows but scant respect. He holds that whatever depression now exists is due to limited and temporary causes, and that while it lasts it will of itself check such immigration as would aggravate it. And he dismisses the educational test as inadequate to shut out those who are most likely to threaten our peace and order. He says:

"In my opinion, it is infinitely more safe to admit a hundred thousand immigrants who, though unable to read and write, seek among us only a home and opportunity to work, than to admit one of those unruly agitators and enemies of governmental control who cannot only read and write, but delight in arousing by inflammatory speech the illiterate and peacefully inclined to discontent and tumult."

This does not strike us as an adequate treatment of the real problem. While it is true that an educated "unruly agitator" is more of a nuisance than an orderly illiterate, it is also true that in the great body of the population the illiterate are not so desirable citizens as the relatively educated. If that were not true, the vast expenditure for education would be without excuse. Practically all the arguments for the costly system by which native citizens are taught by the time they are sixteen years old sustain the policy of requiring alien immigrants of that age to possess the rudiments of education.

But when Mr. CLEVELAND comes to examine the specific provisions of the bill and their probable working, his analysis is acute and his reasoning sound. He shows plainly enough that the bill fixes certain conditions and makes no provision whatever for ascertaining that those conditions have been fulfilled. Relatives who are sent for by a resident are to be admitted, but proof of the fact that they are relatives or that they have been sent for is not required nor any way fixed by which these facts may be determined. Nor is it made certain whether illiterate relatives of immigrants who have come here under previous laws are to be admitted. A like vagueness prevails in the provisions relating to the employment of aliens. They are "impossible of definite and certain construction," and this "is a serious objection in a statute which describes a crime." The whole provision, moreover, affects the "separate and especial interests" of the people of many States and Territories, "which in many cases make an interchange of labor between" them "and their alien neighbors most important, frequently with the advantage largely in favor of our citizens." Finally, "this part of the bill must be regarded as illiberal, narrow, and un-American."

The veto is the work of a sound lawyer and a firm and courageous American statesman. The House, nevertheless, overwhelmingly voted to pass the bill, despite these well-founded and insuperable objections, and the Senate may do the same before these lines reach our readers.

## THE PENSION-MADE DEFICIT.

The deficit is still maintained, a million dollars a week, and more.—The Tribune.

True. But the payments on account of pensions were $815,000 on Monday, March 1, and $975,000 on Tuesday, or at the rate of over five millions a week. We have paid out in pensions $97,479,259 since July 1, or at the rate of $12,000,000 a month, $144,000,000 a year.

The total expenditure in the year ending March 31, 1896, for the maintenance of the British Army of 155,403 men was $88,500,475.

In the French budget for 1896 the ordinary war estimate, being the cost of maintaining the army on its peace footing of 598,263 men, was $101,828,698.

The Imperial German Army on its peace footing for the year ending March 31, 1896, consisted of 584,734 men. The budget estimate of the cost of its maintenance was $113,330,976.

Thirty-two years after the close of our war of the rebellion we are paying out to the soldiers of that war and their families a sum greater by thirty millions than the total army expenditure of the greatest military power on earth, a power that maintains a standing army of more than half a million men.

No member of the incoming Administration, no Republican leader of authority, proposes to do anything about pensions except to go on increasing the expenditure every year and to lay new taxes to meet it.

If the pension roll were purged of fraud the deficit would be met without any increase of taxation.

## THE END OF THE "CONCERT."

To the plain man the difference between a "collective note" from all the powers and an "identical note" from each of the powers is not obvious. To him, therefore, it appears indifferent whether the powers all say the same thing in chorus or each power says it for itself. But that is because the plain man is not a diplomatist. Each of the powers has, it is true, notified Greece to evacuate Crete within six days, but not one of the powers has indicated what it will do if Crete is not evacuated within that period. There is no great harm in the notification, no greater harm, at any rate, than has been done already. But there may be great harm in the subsequent proceedings. There is the rub. The powers are agreed that Greece may properly be notified to quit. They are not agreed upon the method of ejectment if the notification does not enforce itself. Therefore, the issue of an identical instead of a collective note shows that the European concert in the affair of the Cretan insurrection is already at an end.

This showing will no doubt hearten up the Greeks and stiffen them in their refusal to withdraw unless "MM. the assassins" withdraw first. They are, in fact, carrying on an appeal from the Governments of Europe to the people of Europe. Their appeal, aided by the strength of the facts, has already had its effect upon the various countries concerned, in proportion to the amenableness of their respective Governments to public opinion. It was over seventy years ago, and in a speech in behalf of the Greeks, that DANIEL WEBSTER made that famous invocation of the "opinion of mankind," which the Greeks may with even better right apply to their present situation. "Europe," he said, "though silent, is yet indignant." Europe is more indignant now, and has more organs for expressing indignation. The public indignation has been so strongly expressed in England that the Government, even while attempting to justify the bombardment of Canea, has been forced to promise that it would not be repeated, and Greece, that is to say, will not be coerced by England into abandoning the Cretans. Nor is there more likelihood, from what we know of the opinion of France, that the French Republic will take in a second bombardment the share which she was by a stroke of good fortune prevented from taking in the first.

The coercion of Greece, if it is to be undertaken at all, will be undertaken by one or more of the remaining powers. It will not be the collective action of Europe, and it will lose all the weight which it would derive from the mere fact that it was the collective action of Europe. It will be the separate action of powers acting upon separate interests, and not the joint action of powers having a common interest. So far from tending to keep the peace, it will directly tend to provoke strife. For what results in that way it may have, the powers which take it will be responsible. This is a responsibility which even a Kaiser or a Czar will hesitate to assume. It is not to be deplored that a European concert has ceased to be which has shown itself powerless to redress the wrongs of the oppressed and powerful only to aid the oppressor against whom it purported to be directed.

## THE OLD AND THE NEW.

The gentleman who, in our columns, described the fight against the sidewalk obstructions as the "fight of the old and the new" sees things as they are. In some respects New York is more provincial than scores of towns of one-tenth its size and population. The peculiar phase of backward civilization shown by the toleration of the particular abuse referred to belongs rather to an Algerian market town than to a great modern business city. It is not only characteristic of the "old," but of the antiquated and barbarous.

The "new" is notably represented by Col. WARING. He is the one officer of the present administration who, by native intelligence, wide observation, and acute study, has reached something like an adequate conception of the system that should prevail in a great city. He has worked at, and to a remarkable degree worked out, the conditions imposed by a large and active population having imperative common needs and rights. It is within these conditions that the individual must pursue his own interests, and while individual enterprise must be given every proper advantage, that advantage must stop, in each case, where the needs of the community are interfered with.

There still lingers in the minds of many of our people the notion that because as individuals we are mighty lively and efficient, as a community we must remain stupid, careless, and lazy. They imagine that anything like firm official regulation is a relic of despotism and will tell you with a self-satisfied smirk that the city is "governed best that is governed least." They can see that when two or more men form a partnership, each must concede something of his personal independence to secure the common end, but they seem to think that in a civic partnership of over 300,000 voters every one, from a wholesale grocer to a peanut vendor, can pursue his own way without confusion. New York has had many expensive lessons in the consequences of this folly, but it is learning at last. The "old" will have to yield to the "new."

## A WORK OF MORAL SANITATION.

The Rev. Dr. FAUNCE hit the nail on the head in his Carnegie Hall address on Tuesday night, when he said that the new journalism is as old as sin itself. It is simply human nature flaunting its ignoble propensities without shame in the eyes of the world.

A large part of mankind is debased in soul and deed. A much larger part is vulgar in taste and thought. The new journalism exploits the business of bringing these two classes into their natural relation. The first class furnishes the matter which the new journalism lays before the other class. Its reports of crimes and scandals beget new crimes and scandals. It is in this sense, if not pecuniarily, a self-sustaining institution.

The cure is the absolute exclusion of the new journals from the home and the family. "The man who allows them in his family," said Dr. FAUNCE, "opens a connection between the cradle and the sewer, the nursery and the swamp, and is inviting germs of moral typhoid." A course of rigid moral sanitation is demanded. No intelligent householder now tolerates defective plumbing or permits sources of pollution to exist near his water supply. Modern sanitary science has taught him that these things bring infection, disease, and death.

It took years of laboratory work with the microscope to make known to us the bacteria of disease. The moral disease germs of the new journals are as big and hideous as rattlesnakes. Every eye sees them, every mind comprehends their poisonous nature. The work of the moral Board of Health ought not to be as difficult as the work of physical sanitation. Shame rather than fear must be appealed to. Respectable men must be made to blush and hang their heads when caught reading these polluting sheets or having them in their houses.

We received not long ago the following letter from the Rev. Dr. FAUNCE:

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
I want to express my appreciation of the stand you are making for reputable journalism in New York City. I know that it costs in every way to make such a stand, but I know in the end that a high standard will not be without recognition on the part of the public. "All the news that's fit to print" is a good motto, and a man that wants any other news should be compelled to go behind a screen while he reads it. The present flooding of the city with reports that simply incite to vice and crime must in time awaken disgust and bring its own retribution. Then those who have refused to bow the knee or play the part of public scavenger will have the grateful recognition of all the best citizens of the metropolis. W. H. P. FAUNCE.

To make the reading of the new journals, except behind a screen, a social offense punishable with scorn and contempt would be a salutary and sufficient measure of reform.

## THE STRONGEST OBJECTION.

Some pains seem to be taken by the power that controls legislation in this State to have it understood that when the Greater New York charter is reported by the committees which are now going through the form of considering it there will be no delay in passing it without amendment. If any change is to be permitted, it must be agreed upon by the committees and the members of the Charter Commission, which is now functus officio as a body, and there seems to be no disposition to make the change most demanded in the interest of good government for the enlarged city. Consequently the people, whose wishes in the matter have not been and apparently will not be consulted, will doubtless have to make up their minds to have the proposed double-chambered Municipal Assembly forced upon them until such time as they can get a legislative power at Albany that will obey their wishes, instead of taking its orders from a party boss.

A pretty careful study of the provisions of the charter relating to the "legislative department," in connection with those relating to the administrative departments, and especially to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Public Improvements, convinces us that the supposed increase of powers in the "local Legislature" is largely mythical. The Municipal Assembly seems to be so hedged about that it has little more power than the present Board of Aldermen, and in some respects it has less, as, for instance, in the important matter of granting franchises.

The main reason for providing for these two "houses," one of twenty-nine members and the other of sixty, elected by districts, seems to be to make places for that number of small politicians who can draw modest stipends for playing the part of "fathers" to the big city. There are three Boards of Aldermen and sundry County Supervisors and village officers to be dispensed with, and it seems to have been considered necessary to make some provision for aspiring statesmen of the pothouse variety to induce them to "hustle" in local politics and to reconcile them to the extinction of the present offices.

We make no serious objection to the composition of the Council, or upper house, and if it stood alone it might have in it the "promise and potency" of a pretty good municipal body. But the lower house, or Board of Aldermen, would be elected precisely like the present Aldermen of New York—one in each Assembly district. This presents the strongest objection to the whole scheme, because the political "machines" are organized by Assembly districts, and candidates would be nominated by them and the scheme would serve the purpose of keeping party politics alive and active in the municipal canvass. It would probably prove the greatest obstacle to the effort to secure popular action on non-partisan lines, and thereby to exclude partisanship from municipal administration. We suspect that that is the main purpose of it, notwithstanding the pretenses of eminent members of the commission.

If this scheme is forced upon us, the people of Greater New York should be spurred up to an effort to defeat the machines and capture even the Board of Aldermen from their control. Beyond that, they should aim to secure a Legislature hereafter that will cut the lower branch off the Municipal Assembly altogether and leave only the Council. Then, if some plan of minority or proportional representation shall be ultimately provided for, we may get it into shape to be not only harmless, but useful.

## THE DECALOGUE IN KANSAS.

The editor of The Emporia Gazette, who has made himself conspicuous in Kansas by his free and picturesque expression of sane and sober views, contributes to the current Forum an entertaining paper upon that Commonwealth. It is expressed, we must own, in Kansan rhetoric, but it considers the Kansan epidemic from the point of view of a dispassionate critic. Mr. WHITE'S theory is that "the new Socialism," of which PEFFER and SIMPSON are the products and representatives, is a passing malady. Ohio, he says, is not infected with the delusions of Kansas, simply because Ohio has had half a century more of existence and so has been able to increase the proportion to the population of "the creditors, the sowers, the men on the right side of the ledger."

No doubt there is much truth in this, but whoever follows the actual procedures of Kansas will have to own that the delusions which were originally economic have "rubbed off" upon other departments of life, and that not merely financial, but general, cranks are more in evidence in Kansas than in any other Commonwealth.

One of these interesting persons, who is a member of the Kansas Legislature and of course a Populist, has introduced the Decalogue into that body as a bill. The bill has a preamble which is rather pious than Populistic, and then goes on to affix various penalties for violations of the different commandments. This seems presumptuous on the part of Solon. Are not all ten of equal validity, and is he not discrediting the Decalogue by varying the punishments, according to his own human caprice, to $500 for not keeping the Sabbath day, to $1,000 and a year in the penitentiary for worshipping a graven image, a crime at which, we should say, few Kansans would be caught now that the silver dollar has largely dropped out of circulation.

The preamble sets forth that the bill is introduced because "the men of the present generation have become scoffers." In other words, he proposes to make a law because he does not believe that public sentiment will sustain it—and that is a Kansas Populist all over. But it does not follow, as he seems to imagine, that it required any great bravery for him to introduce it. If he desires to exhibit his civic courage, do not let him waste his time on the Decalogue. Let him boldly propose to enact the multiplication table as the law of Kansas. When that monopolistic and capitalistic document comes before the Legislature it will have the effect of bringing all the cranks of the body into action. After they have sufficiently considered its repulsive propositions, it is likely the Kansas legislators will be wrought up to the point of falling upon the mover of it and rending him limb from limb. But as to the Decalogue, it does not raise a single burning question, except No. 8, which will no doubt be amended.

## WHAT TO DO WITH THE POLICE BOARD.

Police Commissioner GRANT is reported as having said, just before starting for Washington to attend the inauguration, that he thought the only solution of the difficulty in the Police Board was to legislate the board out of existence and provide for the appointment of new Commissioners who would "work in unison from now until the inauguration of the Mayor of Greater New York."

It seems to us that there is a simpler and better solution than that. In 1895 the Legislature passed a brief act of ten lines, giving the Mayor of the City of New York power to "remove from office any public officer now or hereafter holding office by appointment from the Mayor of said city, except judicial officers, for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution"; but it limited the exercise of this power to "any time within six months after the commencement of his term of office."

Now, let the Legislature substitute for this little act of Feb. 11, 1895, one containing substantially the same provision without the limitation of time, simply giving the Mayor the power of removal, which he ought always to have. That would lead to an almost instant solution of the difficulty in the Police Board. We feel sure that Mayor STRONG, after the experience of the last two years, would not fail to bring the Commissioners into an attitude toward each other and toward their duty under the law where they would work in unison, without any reference to the inauguration of the Mayor of Greater New York.

The four-headed system is a troublesome one at best, but honest men with a common purpose can manage to "work in unison," and there is no reason why there should be more than one purpose in the management of the Police Department of this city.

Col. WARING'S calm exposition to the West End Association of the necessity and harmlessness of his proposed dump, together with his notification to the householders of the west side that he will remove only as much of their refuse as can be removed during the hours observed elsewhere, will no doubt settle the dump question. The West End Association has taken up an indefensible position. The sooner it retreats from the same the more it will retain of its dignity. The more it will also retain of its possibilities of future usefulness—which depends upon the public estimate of its common sense and its public spirit.

Before the revision of the Constitution of this State in 1894 it contained a prohibition of the sale of the salt springs belonging to the State, and while it authorized the sale of contiguous lands "necessary and convenient for the use of the salt springs," and the purchase of others "alike convenient," it forbade any diminution of the quantity of these lands by such sale and purchase. The whole section relating to the subject was omitted from the Constitution in the revision, for the very purpose of allowing the sale of the salt springs and all the contiguous lands belonging to the State, because for years they had been a source of loss. This is the third session of the Legislature since the revised Constitution went into effect and the Onondaga Salt Reservation is still a burden upon the State, and an appropriation is made every year for the maintenance of the springs. It is proposed this year to make it conditional upon the passage of an act providing that the interests of the State in the real property of the reservation shall be sold, or the title vested in the State free from the claims of lessees, and all personal property shall be sold and the State cease to furnish brine or operate salt works. A bill has been prepared providing for the sale of the lands, as well as the rest of the property, which is the proper way to dispose of the subject. The State should go out of the salt business.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—England has now held continuous and undisturbed possession of Trinidad for just 100 years, and the colonists living there have just been celebrating the anniversary with considerable enthusiasm. The festive exercises at Port of Spain, the island's capital, have served to emphasize the fact that Trinidad has fared rather better under Great Britain's rule than have her West Indian dependencies in general, and is contemplating the future with more equanimity of mind than any of the others show. Little credit for this is due to the home Government, however, and much to the policy, early adopted by the planters in that island, of cultivating more crops than one. Instead of devoting all their energies to sugar, they gave as much, or more, attention to supplying the demand for cocoa. They did something with tobacco and cattle, as well, and exported an enormous amount of cocoanuts. The revenue from their marvelous pitch lake now supplies a good share of the money needed for local government and improvements, and, taking things all in all, about the only thing the residents have to thank England for is the aid she has given them in substituting Indian for negro labor. The importation of coolies has been of immense advantage to the island, while the coolies themselves have been well paid and carefully protected. The result is that the fall in sugar does not threaten Trinidad with irreparable ruin, as it does the other islands, for it has many resources to fall back upon, and the capital with which to develop them.

—For weeks past all the news received through official channels from the Philippines has been descriptive of great royal victories over the insurgent natives, and the impression that the troubles there are practically over would have been general were it not for the habit so many people have formed of inserting a "not" in every Spanish assertion destitute of that word, and of removing it from such of them as contain it. That this was a necessary emendation of the reports mentioned is evident, for Madrid now announces the intention of immediately sending to the islands twenty more battalions of troops. Never, surely, was a nation so unfortunate as modern Spain in the malignant obstinacy with which its rebellious children refuse to recognize repeated and decisive defeats. They won't even lie still after they have all been set up against a wall and shot. In other countries the dead cannot even tell the details of their own taking off, while Spain's frequently massacred foes in Cuba and the East Indies show a truly heartless persistency in betaking themselves to "the long grass" again, as soon as the backs of their executioners are turned, and in continuing their impious operations as if nothing had happened. It might possibly be well for the official censors to try the effect of inventing and putting on the wires accounts of a defeat or two, just for a change. If a "band of brigands" that has been cut to pieces fights next day more fiercely than ever, perhaps if it were victorious nothing more would be heard of it. The expedient is, at least, worth consideration by the Spanish Ministers.

—We, too, had secured an immensely valuable "forecast" of Mr. MCKINLEY'S inaugural address. It was between fifteen and sixteen columns long, and the intention was to publish it to-day in very large type. Alas and alas! the organs of the new journalism printed their "forecasts" Tuesday, and any one familiar with the gloom that descends upon a newspaper office in such cases will not be surprised that our forestalled and anticipated article has been torn up in wrathful humiliation and many pieces. Still, some of the information which it contained was of a nature so startling and important that it shall not be lost to an eager, breathless world. What though our more enterprising contemporaries have already revealed that the new President is to touch upon finances and the tariff in his address! Proud as they may justly be over the advance publication of these facts, and of many others equally indicative of enterprise and vastness of resource, should we for that reason keep to ourselves the equally sensational information that the entire address—except possibly a few Latin words—will be in the English language? By no means. It ought to be known and shall. What though it is now an old story that paragraphs will be devoted to Cuba and international arbitration! Would that excuse the concealment from an anxious public of our exclusive and expensive guess that much less than twenty-three hours will be used up in delivering the address, or the assurance we have received from one very near the President to be that he will leave to the Legislature of Indiana the task of squaring the circle? Most certainly not. The old journalism may be a day or so late, but it knows a thing or two for all that. Come to think it all over, perhaps we wouldn't have printed the whole fifteen columns of news like that summarized above, even if we had not been disgracefully "beaten" by the contemporaries aforesaid. It's more than possible that we wouldn't have printed a line of it, even if they had not won such a brilliant triumph over us. The grapes are a bit sour, to be sure, but that is another and much longer story.

## PERSONAL.

—Gov. HASTINGS of Pennsylvania has had the courage to withhold his approval from a joint legislative resolution requiring that all architects, contractors, and laborers employed in building the new Capitol shall be citizens of the State, and that none of the materials used shall be imported from beyond the State's boundaries. His course has won, of course, the commendation of all except a few ignorant demagogues and a few politicians cowardly enough to fear them. Every one not belonging to one or the other of these two classes appreciates the soundness of the Governor's argument when he says that to put up walls against the people to whom Pennsylvania must sell a large part of her manufactures is simply to invite retaliation, and is a policy much more likely to injure than to benefit home interests. This is logic capable of extension in a way that would be distasteful to a vast number of distinguished Pennsylvanians, and it is therefore a little remarkable that so many of them are inconsistent enough to admit its force in this particular and concrete instance.

—WILLIAM LAMPSON, under whose will Yale is to receive a bequest amounting to nearly $1,000,000, was born in Le Roy, Genesee County, fifty-seven years ago. His early education was received in the schools of that town, and it was completed at Yale and Heidelberg. After traveling extensively on the Continent, he returned to America just after the war, and entered his father's bank at Le Roy. Of that institution he soon became the President, and he held the position until his death, which took place in his handsome residence, built only a few rods from the spot where stood the house in which he was born. Mr. LAMPSON was admitted to the bar while a young man, and, though he never practiced, his legal knowledge was extensive. He never held but one public office—that of Village Trustee. He owned a large amount of real estate in Le Roy, including the lands of Ingham University, which he was obliged to take to indemnify himself for large loans made in a vain effort to save that once prosperous educational institution from the misfortunes which overtook it in recent years. Yale will inherit all of Mr. LAMPSON'S property except $20,400, divided among friends and distant relatives.

—JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, the original founder of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, is now living in Newport, and on Washington's Birthday, when the Rhode Island Sons of the Revolution held their first celebration, he delivered the principal address. Mr. STEVENS'S remarks show that he is a firm believer in the homogeneity of what might be called the American race, and he presented several striking illustrations in support of this interesting fact. "If we hold fast to the freedom of our organic laws, the manifest destiny of America seems to be a homogeneity of races," said Mr. STEVENS, and then, in a brief sketch of the New York State branch of the Sons of the Revolution, he pointed out that beside the predominant English names appear those of the French Huguenot JAY, of the Scotch LIVINGSTONS, ALEXANDERS, and HAMILTON, of the Irish CARROLLS, of the Scotch-Irish CLINTONS and DUANES, of the Welsh MORRISES and CADWALLADERS, and of the Dutch SCHUYLERS and VAN RENSSELAERS, all leading Colonial families. Besides representing different races, there was an equal variety of religious faiths, including Catholicism in Maryland, the Church of England in Virginia, the Puritan in New England, the Dutch Reformed in New York, the French Huguenot in South Carolina, the Presbyterian in North Carolina, the Methodist and Baptist in the frontier settlements, and even the Quakers and Hebrews were represented in the civil service. In commenting on the natural pride with which members of each race regard their able representatives, Mr. STEVENS added: "It is the privilege of the American to enjoy the honors of each with equal contentment as part of that new composite race in which it seems that the blood of all the races that have preceded it, Semitic and even African, is to mingle in some form and to temper in some degree its Aryan predominance. A new American race, which already blends in not unequal measure the blood of the Saxon and the Celt, of the Teuton and the Latins, a continental race which on its broad, untrammeled field of this American continent will develop a greater variety of natural qualities, rise to higher intellectual heights, and achieve excellence in more numerous ways than any single one of these parent stocks from which it derives."

## THE LENOX AND ASTOR LIBRARY TRUSTS.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I hold the same opinion as that so earnestly expressed in the letter of Gen. Hawkins, printed in your issue of this date in regard to the Lenox Library Trust. It is surprising to me that such an inestimable library, so precious and costly, the life work of James Lenox, housed, arranged, and endowed in strict conformity with his instructions, and devised by him for the free use of the community, can be consolidated with other libraries and its identity lost. It may be interesting to note that the site of the Lenox Library is part of the "Five-Mile Farm" which James Lenox inherited from his father. Robert Lenox, in his will, declared that in his belief this "Five-Mile Farm" would become the site of a great city between New York and Harlem. The library is now in the heart of a city much greater than Robert Lenox dreamed of. James Lenox lived to see the "farm" and Harlem both parts of New York City. He, too, had a dream. His was of a great library of rare books, and he expended his wealth lavishly for whatever literary treasures, within the scope of his design, that money could buy. He also devised a block of ground, part of the "Five-Mile Farm," as a permanent site for the Lenox Library, besides a generous endowment, and the building which now occupies part of the site was designed by him to hold his treasures, all which he devoted to public use.

All this, however, goes for nothing in the present state of public opinion or of public indifference. As the "people"—with a small "p," if you will allow me—have no voice in this matter of the violation of a sacred public trust, established, or intended to be established, for their use and benefit, I venture to repeat a suggestion which I made when the consolidation of the Astor and Lenox trusts with the Tilden bequest was first proposed, more than two years ago. The plan suggested by me, if adopted, would give us consolidation of our library trusts without disintegration to any considerable extent. As consolidation has been decided upon, it only concerns us now to discuss what course of action will best serve the community and do honor to the memory of Astor, Lenox, and Tilden. It seems to me that both these objects will be accomplished by constituting (1) a museum of rare and costly books, manuscrips, and autographs; (2) a library for general reference, and (3) a circulating library.

The bibliographical rarities and manuscripts in the Lenox collection, as well as the Duyckinck, Emmet, and similar collections, should remain in their present home, together with the book rarities and manuscripts from the Astor and Tilden collections; the beautiful building and its contents forming a noble memorial of James Lenox, and of the augmentors of his library—unlike any other in this country.

Our first great reference library was established by John Jacob Astor, and was augmented by his son and grandson. The reference department of the New York Public Library, though enriched by many benefactors and a memorial of all of them, as it should become of future benefactors, should be the special memorial of the Astors.

The circulating department, the most popular of all, should be the memorial, pre-eminently, of Samuel J. Tilden, whose purpose, partially defeated, in making his splendid bequest, was to establish and endow a circulating library, worthy of the metropolis.

The modern miscellaneous books in the Lenox Library, as well as the omnium gatherum known as the Stuart Library, and all publications of temporary interest, should be joined to the Astor or Tilden collections for reference use, or for circulation. The three great departments should be under separate management, subordinate to a general Superintendent, as already provided.

The general reference department, and the circulating department should both be in the building to be erected on the reservoir site. Their use should be sharply defined, one being for reference only, the other only for circulation. They should be apart, so that neither shall interfere with the efficient working of the other, the circulating department being placed upon the ground floor, the rest of the building to be entirely occupied by the general reference department, whose principal feature should be a vast central reading room, square or oblong in form. The arrangement and administration of the reference library, and of the depository for the circulating department, it is to be hoped, will be under guidance of those who are familiar with library work.

There are in private hands in New York City inestimable collections of books, quite different from the Lenox collection, and unsuited, as that is, for general reference or popular circulation. These important collections, in time, should find permanent homes in memorial buildings, erected for their special use on the unoccupied land adjoining the Lenox building. Whenever such rare and special collections can be brought together, the usefulness of each is increased, and the value for study of the combined collections becomes much greater than of the same collections separated. Such men as Humboldt, Gibbon, Freeman, Motley, Fiske, and their peers, study these sources of information, and give the digested results in their writings, in which most of us can find more than we can gather by our own studies of the original authorities.

But these special and often priceless collections, accumulated by a lavish outlay of money, and the assiduous diligence of a lifetime, are not likely to be left to the City of New York if boards of irresponsible trustees, at their pleasure or discretion, can violate the terms of memorial trusts. No one who knew James Lenox will believe, could he have foreseen the disposition now proposed to be made of his library, that he would have bequeathed it as he did, unless with provisions sufficiently stringent to have prevented the misuse of it which now seems probable.

GEORGE HANNAH, Librarian.
New York, March 1, 1897.

**Congressional Manipulation.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In the last Engineering Magazine there is a picture of a new United States Government Building at a place called Richmond, Ky. What sort of Congressional manipulation can have been worked to appropriate money for such a building in a town of about 4,500 inhabitants? There are at least one hundred towns in the country of about that size where more postal business is done and where need of a Post Office Building is nearer a necessity. But in the name of common sense, why should a Government Building be built in an almost unheard-of village, when scores of great industrial towns, ranging from 10,000 to 30,000 population, are not considered at all?

CITIZEN.

## THE ? BRIDGE

E. D. Clery in Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review.

I stood on the bridge at midnight,
(Suspicious, to say the least;)
The wind great guns was blowing
From a point that's north by east.

A flood of recollections,
Likewise a flood of hail,
Suddenly streamed all o'er me,
As in fear I clutched the rail.

Beneath rushed the angry waters
In their wild race to the sea;
Above and around me the tempest
Howl'd in ghoulish glee.

I strained my eyes o'er Brooklyn,
But the scene was black as ink,
And New York's lights were distant,
Like the stars, far above, that wink.

My strength was quickly failing,
I thought my end was near,
When a phantom stood beside me,
And chilled my heart with fear.

He gazed at me a moment,
Then said in chilling tones:
"I am the spirit of the bridge."
(Then the wind blew through his bones.)

He shook his X-ray fingers,
And his eyeballs glowed with flame.
Hissed: "What will you call the Brooklyn Bridge,
When the city has changed its name?"

"For 'tis written upon the charter,
That is booked for ninety-eight:
Brooklyn's absorbed by 'Great New York';
Meets the bridge a similar fate?"

I vainly strove to answer,
But my tongue seemed frozen stiff,
When upon my nose his bony hand
Came down with a stunning biff.

Then I saw more lights o'er Brooklyn
Than ever were known to gleam,
Awoke to find myself in bed,
The victim of a—dream.

# HEAVY GALE OFF ENGLAND

## It Has Caused Much Damage to Property, and Some Loss of Life.

## SIX WORKINGMEN DROWNED.

**Many Boats of Fishermen Sent to the Bottom, but the Crews Were Rescued—Large Trees Torn Up by the Roots.**

LONDON, March 3.—A terrific southwesterly gale is prevailing along the coasts and in the interior of England. A number of vessels have been wrecked off Yarmouth, and isolated cases of drowning are reported.

Heavy seas have swept over the decks of the Channel packets, all of which are greatly overdue in arriving at their destinations. The gales have been accompanied by heavy rains, and immense tracts of land in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire are inundated.

Details of the damage done by the gale continue to come in, but, owing to the general prostration of the wires, they are still meagre. A train running between Brecon and Merthyr-Tydvil, Wales, was overturned by the force of the wind, but no loss of life is reported. Along the coast, and in the interior as well, miles upon miles of telegraph poles have been broken off or literally torn out of the ground. Weymouth Harbor is filled with wreckage of all kinds, and every manner of craft in the harbor is adrift.

The extensive harbor works which were in course of construction at Hastings have been demolished and a great quantity of valuable machinery and materials has been carried away. Scores of fishing boats have foundered at and off Lowestoft, but in some cases nobody was on board, and in others the crews were rescued by hard work on the part of the life savers.

The pier at Fremington has been crushed to pieces by the tremendous seas, and a large number of wrecks are reported on the Devonshire coast.

A dispatch from Cardiff says that a boat containing six workmen was swamped in the harbor there and its occupants were drowned.

A number of trees in a churchyard at Tiverton, in the County of Devon, were torn up by the roots, displacing great quantities of earth and exposing to view several coffins, which, from the inscriptions on the plates which remained legible, had lain in the cemetery more than a century.

The schooner Amaranth arrived at Cowes, Isle of Wight, to-day, and reports that her Captain was carried overboard by a heavy sea which boarded her and was drowned.

Many sailing vessels are reported to be ashore on the south coast of England, and a large number of deaths are said to have been caused throughout the country by falling trees and walls.

There is a perceptible lessening of the violence of the gale this evening.

# A NEW MEMBER OF THE HOUSE.

**Liberal Elected to Succeed William Rawson Shaw.**

LONDON, March 3.—The election to fill the seat in the House of Commons for the Halifax district made vacant by the retirement of Mr. William Rawson Shaw, Liberal, was held to-day and resulted in the return of Mr. Alfred Billson, Liberal, who received 5,664 votes, to 5,252 for Sir S. Crossley, the Conservative candidate, and 2,000 for Tom Mann, who stood in the labor interest.

At the general election in 1895 the result of the polling in this constituency, which returns two members, was as follows: Mr. A. Arnold, Conservative, 5,475; Mr. W. R. Shaw, Liberal, 5,085; Mr. J. S. Booth, Radical, 4,283, and Mr. J. Lister, Labor, 3,818.

# THE BANQUET TO MR. BAYARD.

**All the London Papers Eulogize the American Ambassador.**

LONDON, March 3.—All of this morning's papers publish editorials upon the banquet given at the Mansion House last evening in honor of the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, and eulogize Mr. Bayard and contain expressions of regret at his coming retirement. Most of the papers also comment upon the approaching change of administration at Washington.

The Daily News says that Great Britain will welcome Col. Hay as the successor of Mr. Bayard, and thinks that he will arrive at a time when a judicious Ambassador may do a great deal when the fit of heat produced by the arbitration treaty has been followed by a cold one. The News suggests the possibility that Senators who differ with President Cleveland and Secretary Olney may be disposed to come to terms with President McKinley.

The Times expresses the regret of England at the loss which will be sustained by the Nation and the diplomatic body by the retirement of "this most genial, urbane, and accomplished of Ambassadors," and in conclusion the paper says: "This remarkable banquet has seldom, if ever, been surpassed as a representative gathering of all that is most distinguished, influential, and characteristic in the public life of Great Britain. Here, at any rate, it would be ungrateful, as well as unjust, to assent even by silence to censures upon Mr. Bayard's conduct sometimes heard in America."

The Pall Mall Gazette hopes that Mr. McKinley will receive the words of friendship and peace uttered last evening as a message from Great Britain, and will accept it in preference to the "frothy nonsense" his Secretary of State delivered on Monday.

### Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, March 3.—The bark Nornen, Capt. Olsen, from Bristol, Feb. 11, for Brunswick, has gone ashore near Bridgewater. She is in a dangerous position.

BELFAST, March 3.—The Rev. Mr. McCaughan, the prominent divine of this city who has accepted a call to St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, started for Liverpool this morning en route for his new field of labor. He was accompanied by his wife. Fully 5,000 persons gathered at the station to bid the minister and his wife farewell.

# WHEAT BULLS DEFEATED.

**They Made a Break Yesterday Morning, but Were Soon Beaten Back.**

CHICAGO, March 3.—The wheat trade made a stagger at starting a bull market here to-day. After the first hour the action indicated that the bulls were sorry for what they did yesterday and this morning, and liquidation became the order in the pit.

First sales of May were at 75½@75¾c. There was a little support from scattered orders placed over night. There was some buying to start a bull market regardless of the news. There was a little help from the drop in consols and the chance of ugly developments in the attempt to dislodge the Greek troops from Crete. The May price touched 76¼c. This was the extent of the bull market. At 10 o'clock the price was at 75¾c; at 11 o'clock, at 75½c, and after 12 o'clock at 74⅞c—1c under the Tuesday closing. July sold at 73⅛@73¼c, and off to 72⅜c. The traders in the pit were getting out of the wheat bought yesterday as best they could.

It was a flat market, and there was poor encouragement for holders or buyers after the morning hour. The crop damage reports were not worth the paper they were written on—no one believes in serious damage to date. Then, if there comes any injury or any shortage in Winter wheat, the prospect is that the greatest Spring area ever heard of will be sown this season. Late in the day May wheat held at 75c, July at 72¼c bid.

Wheat sold at 74⅜c, May, and 72c, July, and closed 74⅝@75c and 72⅜c—⅝@⅞c net loss for the day.

# NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.

**LICENSE AND NO LICENSE THE CHIEF ISSUES INVOLVED.**

**The Liquor Men Secure Victories in Many Places Where the Success Was a Surprise to the Citizens.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 3.—The elections in Monroe County yesterday show some marked changes. In Pittsford the Democrats made a clean sweep, although the town is nominally Republican. The excise question was the principal issue.

In Parma, which has been no license for twenty-five years, the hotel men won. In Greece the liquor men won by 300, and Irondequoit followed suit. Mendon for the first time in twenty-five years voted against license for saloons and stores. Penfield granted a license to hotels. Riga divided its vote, excluding saloon and store licenses and voting for pharmacist and hotel license. Rush voted against store licenses. In Webster there was a flop-over against license.

The following village and town elections were held in Western New York yesterday:

LYONS.—The head of the Republican ticket, Clarence H. Leach, elected Justice of the Peace over Charles E. Ireland (Dem.) by 135 majority, and the entire Republican ticket elected with smaller majorities.

ONTARIO.—Lively interest on the license question. A majority of 41 was given against licensing the liquor sellers.

WATERLOO.—A walkover for the Republicans, every candidate being elected.

CANANDAIGUA.—Heaviest vote polled in years. The excise question resulted in carrying all the license propositions.

CLYDE.—Nearly all of the Republican ticket was elected.

SAVANNAH.—The entire Republican ticket elected. Saloon licenses defeated by 11 votes, store licenses by 23; physicians' prescriptions carried by 41 votes, and hotel licenses carried by 20 votes.

PALMYRA.—The entire Republican ticket elected. Big fight among saloon and church people. The town went for license on all four questions submitted by 50 majority.

SHORTSVILLE.—The town of Manchester elects the entire Republican ticket; hotel license carried by 5 majority.

BYRON—For the first time in ten years Byron voted for license yesterday. Saloon license was voted down by 17 majority. Town officers all Republican by 75 majority.

PAVILION — Entire Republican ticket elected and license carried by 8 for druggists and hotels.

LEROY—Exciting election; excise question the main issue. The result at midnight on excise question was: Saloon license defeated by 2 majority, store license defeated by 25, druggist license carried by 271, hotel license carried by 114.

BATAVIA—On the general town ticket the Republicans elected all their candidates with the exception of Collector. Excise ballots not all counted at midnight, but it was thought that Batavia will remain wet.

GENEVA.—Republicans won sweeping victory. Excise question hotly contested by the anti-saloon men, liquor men won by small margin.

WOLCOTT—Most of the Republican ticket was elected. Following is result of excise vote: No. 1, for, 293; against, 421. No. 2, for, 281; against, 402. No. 3, for, 357; against, 341. No. 4, for, 364; against, 380.

### Franklin County.

MALONE, N. Y., March 3.—The town elections of Franklin County yesterday gave the usual Republican results with the exception of Altamont, which elected the Democratic ticket. In at least seven out of the nineteen towns, none but the Republican ticket was running.

There were numerous surprises on the four excise propositions submitted. Eight out of sixteen towns heard from declared against all forms of licenses. These include Bangor, Belmont, Brandon, Burke, Dickinson, Duane, Fort Covington, and Westville. Altamont, Bombay, and Malone voted in favor of all forms, while Chateaugay, Constable, and Moira voted in favor of the pharmacists' license only, Waverly for hotels only, and Harrietstown for all forms of license except saloons.

### Orange County.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 3.—Returns from town elections held yesterday in Orange County indicate the usual Republican majorities, except in Wallkill, which town went Democratic for the candidates for the principal offices. Hotel license was carried in all but one town in this Assembly district.

### Rockland County.

NYACK, N. Y., March 3.—The town elections in Rockland County yesterday resulted in two of the towns of the county—Ramapo and Stony Point—voting no license. The other three voted license.

### Dr. Lewis Hallock Dead.

Dr. Lewis Hallock died at his home, 34 East Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. He was the oldest practicing physician in this city, and probably in America.

He was born in this city June 30, 1803, and resided here without interruption, except during a few years of his boyhood, when he attended school. His father, Jacob Hallock, was a lineal descendant of Peter Hallock, first of the name in this country, and one of the Pilgrim Fathers, who came to America in 1640, and, with the colony of thirteen members, purchased from the Indians a large tract of land in Southold, L. I. They were the first white settlers in that part of the island. Jacob Hallock, soon after his marriage to Miss Sarah Mather, moved to this city, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, until his death, in 1813. He left two sons, Horace, the younger son, who settled in Detroit, Mich.; the other, Dr. Lewis Hallock, finished his preparatory studies at Clinton Academy, East Hampton, L. I., then the second incorporated academy in the State.

The latter commenced the study of medicine with a relative, Dr. Elisha Hallock of Southold, L. I. In the following year he returned to this city and entered the office of Dr. John W. Francis, Professor of Obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city, from which he was graduated in 1826. After practicing allopathy with average success for fifteen years, Dr. Hallock was induced to try the efficacy of homoeopathic remedies in some special cases. The result was so gratifying that, after a careful trial and comparison of a year, he became an avowed convert, and joined the homoeopathic ranks, being about the twelfth member of the small association. In the year 1844 he united with others in founding the American Institute of Homoeopathy, and subsequently became a member of the county, State, and National societies, and one year held the office of President of the city and county society.

He twice declined the office of a professor in the Homeopathic College, but acted as a member of the Board of Censors since the organization of that body for examining each graduating class of students. He was one of the Trustees of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, and represented Flower Hospital at the Saturday and Sunday Association.

On the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation, Dr. Hallock received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Faculty and Trustees of the Homeopathic College. The diploma was presented at a dinner given in his honor by his early friend and classmate, Dr. John Grey, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. On the evening of March 30, 1896, the New York Medical Club gave Dr. Hallock a complimentary dinner at the Hotel Savoy, the occasion being the anniversary of the seventieth year since he was graduated in medicine. Dr. Hallock was one of the incorporators of the City Mission and Tract Society, and a member of the Consistory of the Collegiate Church for many years. He has been in failing health for months.

His wife died four years ago. Three daughters survive him.

### Nell Burgess a "Poor Debtor."

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—Actor Nell Burgess of "County Fair" fame was brought into the Poor Debtors' Court today on a judgment for $1,469 recovered against him Feb. 20 by Lola Bertelle of Brooklyn. The judgment was in a suit for breach of contract which Burgess made with her to take a part in "The County Fair" this season. Burgess made a statement of his possessions, and the court reserved its decision till to-morrow.

# EIGHT RAINY-DAY SUITS

## Few Women of the Club Yesterday Cared to Expose Their Costumes to Wet Weather.

## EXPERIENCE OF ONE MEMBER.

**Her Outfit Was Neat and Turned Many Heads — The Rev. Phoebe Hanaford Read a Poem and Miss Chapman a Paper on Dress.**

Eight women out of fifty who attended the regular meeting of the Rainy Day Club yesterday wore rainy-day suits. The club met at the residence of Mrs. J. A. Brown, 228 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. Of the eight present, only two appeared to be equipped with the bona fide article and not wearing an abbreviated member of an ordinary every-day wardrobe.

The wearer of the most legitimate, stormproof garb—a short skirt, made to order, high boots, and a derby hat with not even a suggestion of a quill to relieve its masculine simplicity—nearly came to grief in reaching the meeting.

"In all the time I've worn this costume," she said, "I never have had such an experience as I had to-day. I think I met every person in town who had never seen a rainy-day dress before. Men, women, and children stopped to stare at me. They fairly lined up on the street to gaze at me. It was dreadful." Then she stopped speaking for want, apparently, of breath to go on, and showed two rows of white teeth in a broad smile, which indicated feelings of the most exquisite happiness. The dress reformer of to-day is not absolutely a martyr to the cause for which she is fighting. But this was a particularly becoming suit.

"I am afraid these suits do not engender really Christian feelings," remarked another young woman, smoothing down her skirts so that they gave a little soft rustle, which indicated a silken lining.

"When I see women dragging around long skirts I can't help having an 'I am not such a one as thou' feeling!" She wore another pretty suit.

A number of members usually present were absent from the meeting. "It is too rainy for them to come out in their new suits," explained an irreverent wearer of a long skirt.

The Rev. Phoebe Hanaford and Mrs. A. M. Palmer were two new members present. Mrs. Hanaford read a poem in honor of the club. Mrs. Palmer said that the emancipation of women from unhygienic dress was not a less important work than the abolition of slavery. "I have not my rainy-day dress yet," she said, "but I am going to have one."

The Secretary, Miss Bertha Welby, said that she was in receipt of letters from women all over the country who had read accounts of the New York club and wished to start similar organizations. Miss Welby read a letter from Pittsburg, where a club has already been formed.

"There is nothing uniform about our style of dress," said the writer, "except in the length of the skirts. These are to be not less than five and not more than six inches from the ground."

"That solitary inch leeway they have given amuses me," said Mrs. Whitehead. "Every woman I see on the street wears a gown which varies in length at least an inch in some part of its circumference."

The most important feature of the meeting was a unanimous vote to call the society the "Rainy Day Club of America" and have it incorporated. The motion to ask the Presidents of all other rainy day clubs to become members of the New York organization was laid on the table. A general desire was expressed, however, to have all the clubs united in some way.

An interesting paper upon dress was read by Miss Caroline Chapman of Montclair, N. J. It began with early history, brought the story down to the present day, and gave advice how women should dress to make themselves attractive to their husbands. "Why doesn't she advise women who haven't husbands?" queried a pretty girl who was listening intently. But that was an irrelevant question, and no one answered.

### Aymar—Blois.

The marriage of Mrs. E. Schieffelin Blois to José Aymar was celebrated at noon yesterday in Grace Church. The Rev. Dr. William Reed Huntington officiated in the presence of only a few friends of the bride and groom. The bride's gown was of heliotrope, trimmed with lace, and she wore a wreath of violets. A wedding breakfast was served at 52 East Thirty-fourth Street, the residence of Mrs. Edward Tiffany Dyer.

# COMING EVENTS.

At the meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee this evening an address will be delivered by John F. McIntyre.

The Suburban Club will celebrate the inauguration of President McKinley with a clam chowder at the clubhouse at 8:30 tonight.

James B. Pond will deliver a lecture on Henry Ward Beecher before the Long Island Historical Society in the hall of the society, Brooklyn, Monday evening.

The graduating class of the New York Hospital Training School for Nurses will hold a reception this evening from 8 to 10 o'clock in the Administration Building, 8 West Sixteenth Street.

In conjunction with the Brooklyn Institute and the New England Society of that city, a lecture will be given this evening in Association Hall, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Edward G. Porter on "Lexington and Bunker Hill."

A meeting of the American Geographical Society will be held in Chickering Hall Monday evening at 8:30. William Niven will describe his discovery of the ruins of Omitlan, in Mexico, a prehistoric city over thirty miles in extent.

Richard T. Percy will give the third of his series of free organ recitals at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, this afternoon at 4. The assistant soloists will be Mrs. Josephine Jacoby and Mr. William H. Rieger.

An exhibition of the Painters' Trades School will take place to-morrow, Saturday, and Sunday at 314 East Sixty-third Street. The Painters' Trades School has been established by practical local painters with a view to educating painters in designing and in harmony of color, &c.

At Temple Israel of Harlem, to-morrow evening, the subject of Dr. M. H. Harris's lecture will be "Wealth and Charity." A sermon will be delivered at the Sabbath morning service, commencing at 10 o'clock. Subject, "The Old Administration."

# COLLEGE RACES ON HUDSON.

**The Poughkeepsie Regatta Committee Making Arrangements for the Coming Events.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 3.—The local Regatta Committee of this city held its first meeting to-night to consider arrangements for the big college races to be held on the Hudson here in June. The committee concluded that $2,500 would have to be raised here for the entertainment of the crews.

It is planned that the Pennsylvanias shall have quarters at Bellevue Villa, where they trained last year. Harvard will have their old quarters at Krom Elbow. Cornell will occupy their last year's quarters on the bank of the river.

Last year Columbia had the old Stuyvesant Mansion, a mile from here, but there is considerable strife now as to whether Yale or Columbia will have the mansion, and new quarters must be found for one or the other of these. A house on the late Ira Shafer's place, at Oaks, was considered by the committee to-night.

The committee will meet the college representatives in New York at an early date to complete arrangements.

# THE LAURADA NOT SIGHTED.

**REVENUE CUTTER MANHATTAN'S FRUITLESS TRIP.**

**The Supposed Filibuster Gets Safely Away from Barnegat with a Large Cargo of Ammunition and Provisions.**

The revenue cutter Manhattan returned to her pier at the Barge Office yesterday evening at 5 o'clock, after having had nothing more than a rough experience on the Atlantic for the pains her crew were put to in the effort to overhaul the Laurada, suspected of filibustering.

Capt. McConnell declined to discuss the cruise of the Manhattan in detail, declaring that he must first submit his report to the Department at Washington. Generally, however, he said they left New York Tuesday evening and were about seventy-five miles out when the weather thickened so that they could not have seen the Laurada a half cable's length away. The wind, too, was blowing great guns from west southwest.

The sea was running high, the waves often breaking over the pilot house. Every one was wet to the skin, and a general feeling of discomfort prevailed. The cutter bobbed round like a cork in the seaway, but good speed was maintained in the run down to Barnegat. That point reached, and there being no signs of the filibuster, there was nothing to do but to turn about and head for home. The cutter had reached the point of interest too late.

The Laurada, however, did leave Barnegat Tuesday afternoon. Of that there is no question. The fact was made clear yesterday by the presence in New York of the tug Protector. This craft, which had arrived the previous afternoon late from Philadelphia, had on board three Pinkerton detectives. She lay all Tuesday night at an East River pier, and departed early yesterday morning for home. The Protector, with the Pinkerton men, left Philadelphia late Sunday night, and, steering direct for Barnegat, found the Laurada lying-to eight miles off shore. Alongside her was a barge in tow of a tug, said to be the Volunteer of New York.

Lashed fast to the Laurada was also a schooner in tow of a second tug. The Protector cruised around the filibustering group, and one of the men on board declared that Capt. John J. O'Brien was seen to clamber over the rail of the Laurada from one of the tugs and take command. Both barge and schooner were loaded down with provisions and cases of ammunition and guns. The provisions included an immense stock of hams, a fact made patent by the loss of a number of them overboard while they were being transferred. The Protector cruised helplessly about, and her passengers were not made the more happy, they said, by the taunts of a number of the Cubans who were on board the Laurada.

At the office of the Cuban Junta yesterday afternoon there was the customary reticence as regarded authentic information of probable and progressing expeditions, but the statement was made that if Gen. Roloff is not in Cuba, then he is on his way to that place.

# THE DAUNTLESS TIED UP.

**No More Filibustering Expeditions from Jacksonville Probable.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 3.—W. B. Bisbee, owner of the Dauntless, if he had any intention of going filibustering in the near future, has abandoned his plans, laid off some of the crew, and has had the vessel tied up to her dock, and will await the decisions in his numerous damage suits, which now aggregate a sum total of $100,000, divided as follows: Against Capt. Kilgore of the revenue cutter Boutwell, $20,000, and against C. R. Bisbee, Collector of the Port, two suits, one of $20,000 and one of $60,000.

The Cubans in the city have become satisfied that the wheels of filibustering in this port are spoked, and they are now making arrangements elsewhere, so that none need be surprised to read within the next few days of the departure of one or more vessels loaded with ammunition and arms for Cuba from ports some distance from Jacksonville.

They are also eagerly awaiting the day of the incoming Administration, in order to know how strained are the relations between this country and Spain and the policy of President McKinley.

# PAYMASTER CORWINE CAUGHT.

**Chicago Police Arrest Him and Secure a Large Part of the Naval Money with Which He Absconded.**

CHICAGO, March 3.—John Corwine, the absconding Paymaster of the United States Navy, who was stationed at Newport, R. I., was arrested in Chicago this afternoon. He arrived here this morning from New York.

Just before 3 o'clock Inspector Fitzpatrick received a message over the long-distance telephone from the police of Newport that Corwine was in Chicago, and that he would register at the Palmer House under the name of J. Reeves. Detectives immediately were sent to the hotel, and arrested Corwine as he was writing his name on the register.

Corwine made no effort to conceal his identity, and readily confessed to all the charges made against him by the Navy Department. The police recovered $2,950 in his possession.

Corwine decamped from Newport last Monday, after having cashed a check for $5,000. An investigation of his accounts, it is alleged, revealed that he was between $5,000 and $10,000 short, exclusive of the amount of the check. Monday he was called upon to explain the deficit. Instead of doing that he went to the First National Bank, the Government depository at Newport, and drew a check on the Union National Bank of Boston for $5,000, and an hour later had left the city.

The police learned that he had purchased a ticket to New York, and detectives were sent to search for him. He succeeded, however, in eluding arrest, and to-day it was learned that he had come to Chicago.

Mrs. Corwine is in Washington pleading for her husband. She alleges that her husband's difficulty is due to a shortage of his pay clerk on the United States ship Nipsic, on a Pacific cruise. Corwine made no complaint upon the promise of the clerk to make up the shortage in installments.

The Government officials appear to have known something about the case, which originated ten years ago, but owing to the loss of the Nipsic at Samoa her accounts never have been audited and Corwine gradually has been making up the shortage. The appearance of the Chief Inspector here this week drove him to a desperate act. There is much sympathy here for Corwine.

### ANOTHER PAYMASTER MISSING.

**Accounts Are Right, but He Is Charged with Scandalous Conduct.**

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Another naval paymaster has left his post of duty without leave, the officer involved in this case being William P. Brawley of the Yantic, on the South Atlantic Station, at Montevideo. The cable brings meagre details of his escapade, which is not connected with pecuniary matters. Brawley is a young South Carolinian, son of an ex-Congressman, appointed to the service May 23, 1895.

A week ago he cabled his resignation to Secretary Herbert, urging its immediate acceptance, and the following day he disappeared from Montevideo, either by land for Patagonia, or by sea to Cape of Good Hope.

The Navy Department promptly asked Capt. Yates Sterling about the cause of the resignation, and to-day a reply came, telling of Brawley's flight after "scandalous conduct, affecting another officer's honor," and advising the acceptance of the resignation, his accounts being all right, and there being no contingency by which Government loss could result from getting rid of him.

# NELSON WHEATCROFT DEAD

## The Well-Known Actor Succumbed to Pneumonia at His Residence Yesterday After a Short Illness.

## CHILLED IN THE THEATRE.

**He Was Playing as Robert D'Aubenas in "Spiritisme" at the Knickerbocker a Week Ago and Became Ill.**

Nelson Wheatcroft, Director of the Empire Theatre Dramatic School, died yesterday afternoon at 2:25 o'clock at his home, 153 West Forty-sixth Street. His death was caused by pneumonia, following a cold caught early last week while acting in "Spiritisme" at the Knickerbocker Theatre. He was forty-five years old.

Last Wednesday Mr. Wheatcroft was seized by a violent chill at the close of the performance. He was taken to his home, where pneumonia developed Thursday. He progressed normally until Monday night, when his condition became rapidly worse, and although he rallied slightly he gradually grew weaker until death came from exhaustion.

The attending physicians were Dr. J. A. Burke and Dr. Francis Delafield. He leaves a widow, Adeline Stanhope, and a son seven years old. Arrangements for the funeral will be made to-day.

Nelson Wheatcroft was born in London Feb. 15, 1852. His father was a metal manufacturer, and Nelson was employed, after leaving school, in his father's factory. He joined the elocution class of the old Birbeck Institute, in which were also Jeffreys and Catherine Lewis and Arthur Wing Pinero, now the celebrated dramatist.

He first appeared in a farewell performance in Swansea, Wales, with Jeffreys Lewis prior to that actress's departure for America, where she first supported T. C. King in "Esmeralda." In 1873 Mr. Wheatcroft got his first regular engagement, acting the rôle of John Casper Lavater in "Not a Bad Judge," in Swansea. Later he appeared at the Theatre Royal, Bristol, in juvenile rôles, and went on a provincial tour with Sarah Thorne in a repertory of plays, which included "The Woman in Red," and "Lady Audley's Secret." In 1880 he acted the rôle of Rasbleigh Osbaldistone in a revival of "Rob Roy" at Sadler's Wells Theatre with Kate and Virginia Bateman. Later he journeyed to South America, appearing in old and new comedies in various cities.

His first appearance in New York was in August, 1884, at the Park Theatre, Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, as Chateau Renaud in "The Corsican Brothers & Co., Limited." He came here from Australia with a burlesque and comedy company, that included Marie Loftus and E. J. Henley, and was soon stranded. Wheatcroft afterward acted at the same theatre in "Her Sacrifice," by John A. Stevens. He remained in this country with his wife, and for three seasons he was principally seen in "snap" engagements, appearing in Chicago and other cities with Lewis Morrison, in "The Duke's Motto," "The Ticket of Leave Man," "The Dead Heart," and other plays.

He also played in Bartley Campbell's "Separation," on "The Road." He secured no foothold in New York until Dec. 14, 1886, when he appeared as Josephus Howson, a cynical philosopher, in "Tangled Lives," by John W. Keller, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Soon afterward he acted the rôle of Ferdinand Volage in "The Marble Heart" at the same theatre, to the Raphael of Robert Mantell. These two portrayals secured recognition for him. In "Travers House," at Niblo's, in June, 1887, he played the traditional stage villain with good effect. His own melodrama, called "Gwynne's Oath," was produced about that time, and was acted here and in other cities with Adeline Stanhope in the principal rôle. He appeared as the villain in "The Still Alarm" when that play was first acted here at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, Aug. 30, 1887.

Mr. Wheatcroft was an original member of the Lyceum Theatre stock company under the management of Daniel Frohman. He acted Matthew Culver in "The Wife," (1887-8,) Gaston de Verneuil, in "The Marquise," (1888-9;) Richard Van Buren, in "The Charity Ball," (1889-90;) Sir John Harding, in "The Idler," and Tom Coke, in "Old Heads and Young Hearts," (1890-91.)

The next season he was a leading member of Augustus Pitou's stock company, acting the chief rôles in "A Modern Match" and "Geoffrey Middleton, Gentleman." At the opening of the Empire Theatre he appeared as Morton Parlow in "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Of late years he has given most of his attention to the direction of the Empire School of Acting, which he founded, with the idea of providing beginners in the dramatic profession with a practical education. He was also connected at one time with the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. He has acted here this season in "Heartsease" and the Sardou play, "Spiritisme."

### Honored Emmet's Birthday.

Robert Emmet's birthday was honored last night by the Clan-na-Gael of this city, who held an anniversary meeting in Grand Central Palace and heard several Irish musical selections and an oration by John B. Stanchfield of Elmira. Recorder Goff presided. The feature of the singing was the rendering by Mrs. Jennie Campbell Keough of "The Green Old Flag," a composition of the ill-fated Dr. P. H. Cronin, and the rendition of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mr. Stanchfield, in his address, dwelt on the virtues and patriotism of Emmet, who, he said, might well say that, notwithstanding the lopping off of branches, the tree of Irish liberty had its roots planted so deep that it could never be eradicated.

# DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### Leopold Hess.

Leopold Hess, of N. & L. Hess, real estate dealers and brokers at 643 Broadway, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 22 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. Death was due to heart failure, from which Mr. Hess had been a sufferer for nearly a year. He was contemplating a trip to Europe with his family this Summer in search of relief from this ailment.

Tuesday evening Mr. Hess returned from his office and remained at home all evening, apparently in his normal health. Yesterday morning, as he was about to leave the breakfast table, he complained of great pain. Drs. Henry M. Cox and Curt Nicolai were hastily summoned, but Mr. Hess was beyond medical assistance when they arrived.

He was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main forty-five years ago and came to New York about twenty years ago. Shortly after his arrival here he went to Southern Texas, where he entered the wool business. Some ten years ago he returned to New York and established a real estate and brokerage business, in which he enjoyed a successful career. Mr. Hess was of a philanthropic turn of mind, and, besides having many private charities, was a patron of Lebanon Hospital, the Montefiore Home, and Mount Sinai Hospital. He leaves a wife and two children. Funeral services will be held Friday morning at his home.

### John W. Parker.

John W. Parker, of J. W. Parker & Co., shipping merchants, 66 New Street, who was killed by a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad train at Highland Avenue Station, Orange, N. J., Tuesday evening, was born at Annapolis Valley, N. S., in 1834. He was for many years a seafarer, and at one time commanded the bark Venus of this port. A quarter of a century ago he became a shipping merchant of this city. His first firm was that of Parker & Healey, and it became J. W. Parker & Co. As a ship broker Mr. Parker had an interest in or controlled many swift sailing craft, among them Jennie Parker, Bessie Parker, Flora P. Stafford, Still Water, Granville Belle, Transit, Wexford, Annapolis, Norwood, and Sylvan. Mr. Parker is survived by a wife, a daughter, Mrs. Robert G. Moran, with whom he lived, and a son, Frank S. Parker, of Stewart & Parker of 16 Beaver Street. He was a member of the Produce Exchange and the Maritime Association, and their flags were displayed at half mast yesterday. Funeral services will be at Orange to-day.

### Mrs. Lizzie H. Smith.

Mrs. Lizzie H. Smith, widow of James W. Smith, a former President of the Consolidated Gas Company, died in her apartments at the Hotel Majestic Tuesday from a complication of diseases. Last Thursday Mrs. Smith contracted what was thought to be the grip, which developed into croupic pneumonia, and, with other complications, proved fatal.

The late James W. Smith died without a will, but it had been his intention, frequently expressed to his wife, to make a suitable endowment for worthy charitable purposes. Mrs. Smith carried out his wishes, and gave $25,000 to the Brooklyn Industrial School, in Williamsburg, establishing what is known as the Smith Memorial. Other charities have found in Mrs. Smith a generous benefactor. She was over sixty years of age and left no children.

Funeral services will be held Friday afternoon at the residence of her niece, Mrs. G. V. Cartwright, 194 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

### Edwin D. White.

Edwin D. White, a prominent Stock Exchange man, died at his apartments in the Roslyn Flats, 102 West Eighty-fourth Street, Tuesday, aged seventy-five years. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., and removed to this city thirty years ago. He was connected with Marvin Brothers for fifteen years, and for the next fifteen, up to the time of his death, with C. A. Harnett in the Mills Building. He married a daughter of the late Hiram Perry of Albany, N. Y., who, together with one daughter, survives him.

Mr. White was for many years affiliated with the Church of the Holy Trinity. The funeral ceremonies will take place at his home to-morrow evening, and the body will be taken to Albany for burial Saturday morning.

### William J. Echols.

William J. Echols died Tuesday at the Hoffman House in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was a native of Fort Smith, Ark., President of the Merchants' Bank of that city, and a prominent man in public and social life.

Mr. Echols came to this city several months ago for medical treatment, but failed to find relief. His illness was brought on by overexertion in business matters. The body was taken to Fort Smith for burial yesterday. Mr. Echols's wife, son, and daughter, who were with him during his illness, accompanied the remains.

### Obituary Notes.

JULIUS A. STELZNER of Galveston, Texas, died yesterday, aged forty-three years. He was an exporter of cottonseed oil products. He was born in Chemnitz, Saxony.

JOSEPH VEAZIE died Tuesday in Chelsea, Mass., aged fifty-six. He had been in the employ of the United States Engineering Department for many years, and was connected with the lighthouse service and with river, harbor, and fortification works in the Boston district.

JUSTIN SACKETT of Springfield, Mass., died yesterday, aged eighty-two years. He was a landscape gardener of good reputation in New England. He served on the Board of Public Works of Springfield, and for nine years, from 1880, was Superintendent of Streets.

ROBERT BURNET, a member of an old and distinguished New York family, died at Fishkill Sunday, aged eighty-nine years. He became a member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati in 1886, of which organization his grandfather, Robert Burnet, was one of the founders. The funeral will be attended by many of his comrades of that order. The burial will take place to-day at Little Britain, Orange County. Mr. Burnet's father was Alexander Clinton Burnet. Both the father and grandfather were Lieutenants in the New York Artillery.

Mrs. LUCRETIA COOPER MAHONY, widow of J. H. Mahony, died at her home, 872 Madison Avenue, Tuesday evening in her seventy-eighth year. Mrs. Mahony suffered an attack of apoplexy three years ago, and, although she became able to move about the house, she never recovered her strength. Her death was the result of this ailment. Mrs. Mahony was born in New York, and belonged to one of the oldest families in the city. Her husband was a prominent merchant many years before the civil war, being a membebr of the firm of Eno, Mahony & Co. She was a communicant at St. Bartholomew's Church. Three children survive her—J. H. Mahony, Mrs. L. F. Post, and Miss Mahony. The funeral will be private.


### BUSINESS NOTICES.

Faded hair recovers its youthful color and softness by the use of PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC cures inward pains.

**Mrs. Winslow's** Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. E. & W. E. & W.
The new collar, "MENLO."


# DIED.

CLEVELAND.—At the Grand Hotel, Nice, France, March 3, 1897, Maria Elizabeth, widow of Augustus Cleveland, formerly of New York.

COOPER.—On Tuesday, March 2, at her home, No. 872 Madison Av., Lucretia Cooper, widow of I. H. Mahony, and daughter of the late Austin S. Fordham, in her 78th year.
Funeral private.

HALLOCK.—At his residence, 34 East 39th St., on Wednesday, March 3, Dr. Lewis Hallock, aged 93 years.
Funeral services will be held in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs., on Saturday, March 6, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

HOLLISTER.—In Hartford, Conn., March 2, Nelson Hollister, aged 87.
Funeral Friday, March 5, at 3 P. M.

MAHONY.—On Tuesday, March 2, at her home, No. 872 Madison Av., Lucretia Cooper, widow of J. H. Mahony and daughter of the late Austin S. Fordham, in her 78th year.
Funeral private.

MALLORY.—At his residence, 201 West 72d St., this city, the Rev. George S. Mallory, D. D., of pneumonia, in the 59th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Conn., at 2:45 P. M. Thursday, March 4. The reverend clergy are invited to attend without further notice. Friends please omit flowers.
Bridgeport and Hartford papers please copy.

McCADDON.—On Wednesday, March 3, 1897, Elizabeth Gage McCaddon, in her 74th year.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, James A. Bailey, 150th St. and St. Nicholas Place, on Thursday, March 4, at 1 P. M. Interment private.
Zanesville and Cincinnati (Ohio) papers please copy.

NAUMBURG.—On Wednesday, March 3, after a lingering illness, Bertha, beloved wife of Elkan Naumburg.
Funeral from her late residence, 48 West 58th St., on Friday, March 5, at 9:30 A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

VAN SLYCK.—At Danville, N. Y., March 3, William H. Van Slyck, in the 68th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARKER.—At her residence, 72 Madison Av., in this city, on Tuesday, March 2, 1897, Caroline Kemble Parker, widow of James Cortlandt Parker, in her 85

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
67 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company,
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 25, 1897.

In view of the appointment of a Receiver and the default admitted by the Company to be inevitable in payment of coupons due March 1st, 1897, on its Five Per Cent. Bonds, holders of ALL CLASSES OF BONDS of said Company are invited to deposit same with us, for mutual protection.

A suitable agreement looking to the reorganization of the property, if necessary, will be prepared and submitted to all depositors for approval. Pending a determination in this respect, we are prepared to advance $25 on each $1,000 5 per cent. bond deposited with us.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds deposited, for which in due course a quotation on the New York Stock Exchange will be asked.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPHT. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. EQUIPMENT 5 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.
Dated, September 3, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-six 53-100 dollars, ($45,766.55.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the fifteenth day of March, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 563,205, Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av., New York; payment stopped; please return book to bank.


# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant and fairly active.

Wall Street had a stampede yesterday in the short interest. Under the lead of Vanderbilt properties quotations rose throughout the list. More activity was shown than for some time past. Commission houses came in on the rally as substantial buyers, indicating that purchasing orders may have been for some time past waiting only a signal for execution.

***

The inspiration for this betterment in the market comes from the Lake Shore refunding transaction. Every one of the Vanderbilt stocks responded to this influence. And in their buoyancy the rest of the market found leadership. With scarcely an exception advances were scored throughout the whole list. Naturally enough much cheerful gossip went the rounds of the Street.

***

Generally, the spurt in quotations was referred to as the beginning of an inauguration boom, which has been so much predicted for months past. The fact that Lake Shore is able to refund its debts at a lower rate of interest than hitherto has been feasible is oddly regarded as a bull point upon practically every other property whose securities are quoted upon the Stock Exchange. This notion is too unique for discussion.

***

Railway earnings do not have the cheerful look they promised a little while ago to present at this time, and this is more or less a bearish factor in the situation. None the less, more influential than anything else was the newly developed sentiment which reflects a widespread feeling of hopefulness, for so far as public sentiment is disclosed by any talk or action in Wall Street, it is at present largely on the cheerful side.

***

Many shorts were covered yesterday. Some of the larger operators seemed to be intent on reducing their short contracts as quickly as possible. Some London buying was reported.

***

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, and the 5s, registered, closed ⅛ higher. The sales were $90,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123@123¼, and $2,000 5s, registered, at 113⅞ @114.

***

In State bonds, $7,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62¼.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar Refs. pf.. | ½ | Mo., K. & T. pf..... | ¾ |
| Am. Tobacco pf.... | 2½ | National Linseed Oil | 1½ |
| At. T. & S. F. pf... | 1⅝ | Nat. Starch 1st pf... | 2½ |
| Brook. Un. Gas..... | 1½ | New Jersey Central.. | ⅝ |
| Can. Southern..... | 1⅝ | New York Central... | 1⅞ |
| Chi., Bur. & Quincy. | 1⅜ | N. Y., Chi. & St. L. | 1⅞ |
| Chi., Mil. & St. P... | ⅞ | N.Y.,C.& St. L. 2d pf. | 5½ |
| Chi., M. & St. P. pf. | 1½ | N. Y., Sus. & W. pf. | ½ |
| Chi. & Northwest.... | 1⅝ | N. Y., Ont. & W..... | ½ |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac.... | 1 | Ore. R. & N. pf..... | ⅞ |
| C., C., C. & St. L... | 1⅝ | Phila. & Reading.... | ½ |
| Col. Fuel & Iron..... | ½ | Pullman Car..... | 5½ |
| Col., H. V. & Tol.... | ½ | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.. | ½ |
| Consolidated Gas .... | 2½ | St. P., M. & M..... | 1 |
| Delaware & Hudson... | ⅝ | St. P. & Omaha..... | 4¼ |
| General Electric..... | ⅝ | Tenn. Coal & Iron... | ½ |
| Laclede Gas..... | ⅞ | Wabash pf..... | ½ |
| L. E. & Western.... | ½ | Western Union..... | ⅝ |
| Lake Shore..... | ½ | Wisconsin Central... | ½ |
| Manhattan ..... | ½ | | |

STOCKS DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil..... ⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chi. & E. Ill. gen... | 1⅜ | Lake S. 2d con., r.. | 3½ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div.... | 1 | N., C. & St. L. 1st.. | 1⅝ |
| Dul. & I. R. 1st.... | 1 | O. & St. L. 1st, t. r. | 1 |
| Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.. | 1½ | Ore. Imp. con., t. r.. | 1 |
| Fulton El. 1st..... | 2 | St. Paul 7s, gold.... | 1 |
| Lake S 1st con., c... | 1 | Standard R. & T. 6s. | 1½ |
| | | Utah Northern 7s... | 1 |

BONDS DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| General Electric deb. | 1 |
| Louis. & Nash. 5s... | 1 |
| Pitts & Western 1st. | 1 |

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $99,900,131; balances, $5,226,274; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $534,873.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very dull. Posted rates at $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¼@$4.85½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84¼@$4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16⅞@5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—75c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 1c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount to par.

***

The money market continues without change. Call money stays between 1¾ and 1½ per cent., with liberal offerings at the lower figure. A majority of the banks are holding out for 1¾ per cent. The trust companies and other financial institutions, however, have the bulk of the business, on account of their more liberal offerings.

There is no change in time money, excepting that the banks are doing more in that department than is usual. The volume of offerings in commercial paper continues to increase slightly, but the demand is large and the prospect of any change in rates seems to be very remote.

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64@64½. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 468,044.47 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29⅜d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exports, Jan. 1 to date..... | $549,706 |
| Imports in the same period..... | 539,684 |
| Net exports..... | $10,022 |
| Net imports, 1896..... | 3,908,017 |
| Net exports, 1895..... | 20,339,479 |
| Net exports, 1894..... | 3,341,369 |
| Net exports, 1893..... | 26,105,894 |

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 50 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .11, 300 Iron Silver at .40, 300 Mount Rosa at .11, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .30.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares opened fractionally lower in the London market, but recovered later. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅜, to 79¼, and New York Central, ¼, to 97¼. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 51¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 56¼, Erie at 14⅞, do first preferred at 35, Illinois Central at 96½, Reading at 12¾, and Atchison at 14⅞. British consols were unchanged for money at 111 13-16, and 1-16 lower for the account at 111 15-16.

## STANDARD OIL OPERATIONS.

Rumors are creeping around to the effect that that bevy of financiers known as the "Standard Oil crowd" are again taking up their favorite stocks. It is said that this buying has been one of the chief reasons for the recent strength in the general list. The Standard Oil people, according to gossip, have decided that the turn in business has come, and that the Spring will be marked by general improvement throughout the country. In consequence, the gentlemen of 26 Broadway are said to be loading up.

## LONDON FIGURES ON READING.

In an article devoted to the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, The London Statist makes the following estimate of the company's business for the year past. After discussing the coal agreement and the percentage allotted to Reading, and after pointing out the conditions prevailing in the anthracite coal trade, The Statist says:

"The arrangement for restricting output and giving the Reading a larger percentage of the total was effected at the time of the reorganization of the company, and sanguine hopes were entertained that its future results would show a great improvement upon those of 1894-5.

"The Reading Company's report for the year to Nov. 30, 1896, is due, but has not yet been issued. Its revenue statement for the eleven months to the end of October showed that the gross receipts of the railroad company had declined about $564,000, that expenses had been reduced $230,000, and that the net earnings had diminished $334,000, while the gross receipts of the coal company had declined $430,000, expenses had been reduced $1,080,000, and that the net loss from working had been reduced $647,000. The combined net earnings of the railroad and coal and iron companies thus increased $313,000.

"Before accepting this improvement in results as final, one must take into account the reported large unsold stocks of coal at the end of November, which make it possible that the results from working the coal and iron property for the full year to the end of November were not as good as those foreshadowed in the revenue statement for the eleven months. In the past the method of accounting has been for the company to credit revenue with the whole of the coal mined, whether sold or unsold, at a certain scale of price, and to adjust the estimated figures to actual results at the end of the year. Large stocks of coal at the year's end have therefore meant that the actual net results have been worse than looked for.

"We show below what would be the actual results for the year to Nov. 30, 1896, were the results of November as good as they were in November, 1895, together with the amount of the fixed charges under the reorganization plan:

| | Estimated. 1895-6. | 1894-5. | Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross receipts.. | $44,383,000 | $45,380,000 | —$997,000 |
| Expenses .. ... | 35,098,000 | 36,408,000 | —1,310,000 |
| Net earnings... | 9,285,000 | 8,972,000 | + 313,000 |
| Miscellaneous income ..... | 715,000 | 587,000 | + 128,000 |
| Total net income | 10,000,000 | 9,559,000 | + 441,000 |
| Fixed charges, including taxes according to plan ..... | 9,317,000 | 9,317,000 | .... |
| Surplus ..... | 683,000 | 242,000 | + 441,000 |

"If the November, 1896, results were equal to those of November, 1895, the company in 1895-6 appears to have earned a net profit of $683,000, equal to nearly 2½ per cent. on its $28,000,000 of 4 per cent. first preferred stock, now quoted at 45½; but the question of the unsold stock of coal is important, and the actual results for the year may not be so good as expected."

## SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

In its current number, The Tradesman of Chattanooga says:

"Business generally throughout the South is very good. Industries in all lines are fairly busy and there are no accumulations of stocks to embarrass manufacturers. The Tradesman's correspondents report an encouraging outlook for the year, and are of the opinion that Southern manufacturing plants were never in a better condition to take advantage of a revival in trade.

"Large transactions in iron and steel are reported, and as a result the market is strengthened, and it is estimated that no less than $35,000,000 have been placed in circulation.

"Cotton and wool manufacturers report an improved demand, and while New England mills are restricting production, Southern mills are running on full time.

"The lumber industry shows renewed activity, and the movement in coal continues fairly good."

## WALL STREET TALK.

The regular Sugar dividend is promised for next week.

***

Rumors are many and varied regarding the eventual disposition of the Packer estate's holdings of Lehigh Valley stock.

***

The indisposition of the industrials to advance yesterday when the rest of the market was showing great buoyancy was a matter of comment. Sugar scored an advance for the day of only ⅝; Tobacco stood still, and Leather preferred gained only ⅛ of 1 per cent.

***

The approach of the dividend on St. Paul offset the company's bad earnings for February, announced yesterday, which ordinarily would have been a bearish factor.

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside security market yesterday was strong, in sympathy with the advances in listed securities. Standard Oil closed at top prices. Gas securities were in good demand, and prices advanced. Standard Gas showed 2 points' gain for the day, and East River common scored a like gain. The consols and firsts of the latter company were in good demand. Wagner Car stock was taken in odd lots as high as 157½, and there are predictions of a higher rise in the stock on account of the 5-point gain made in Pullman yesterday. There was a decidedly better tone to the outside bond market, including gas and street railway securities. Closing quotations were as follows:

**Traction Quotations.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Av..... | 202 | 206 |
| Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st..... | 105 | .. |
| Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d..... | 106 | .. |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s..... | 115 | 117¼ |
| Broadway Surface 2d..... | 102 | 105 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad..... | 173 | 176 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.... | 67 | 70 |
| Brooklyn Elevated ..... | 3 | 5 |
| Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.... | 101 | 104 |
| Buffalo Cross-town 5s..... | 104½ | 106 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock..... | 70 | 71½ |
| Buffalo Street Railway 1st..... | 108 | 110 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River..... | 164 | 170 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.... | 112 | 115 |
| Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R..... | 163 | 170 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad..... | 340 | 353 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av..... | 40 | 80 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st... | 115 | 118 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d... | 57 | 63 |
| Kings County Traction ..... | 40 | 42 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad..... | 160 | 170 |
| Steinway R. R. 6s..... | 111 | 114 |
| Second Avenue R. R. stock..... | 133 | 148 |
| Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s..... | 108½ | 110 |
| Sixth Avenue R. R. stock..... | 196 | 200 |
| Third Avenue Railroad..... | 155¾ | 157 |
| Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).... | 103 | 106 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction ..... | 20¾ | 21¼ |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf..... | 95 | 96 |

**Ferry Securities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock..... | 57 | 58 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s..... | 95 | 96 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s..... | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock..... | 45 | 50 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s..... | 88 | 90 |
| N. Y. & E. R. stock..... | 59 | 61 |
| Union Ferry stock..... | 58 | 59½ |
| Union Ferry 5s..... | 102½ | 104 |

**Natural Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock..... | 81 | 83 |
| Fort Wayne 1st 6s..... | 92 | 93½ |
| Indianapolis Gas stock ..... | 131 | 135 |
| Indianapolis Gas 1st..... | 105 | 107 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock..... | 84 | 88 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s..... | 92 | 94 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock. | 60 | 62 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val 6s..... | 75½ | 76 |

**Illuminating Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Columbus Gas ..... | 71 | 73 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J..... | 75 | 82 |
| Consolidated Gas of New Jersey.... | 10 | 19 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock. | 70 | 75 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds. | 101 | 102½ |
| Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.... | 203 | 206 |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock..... | 59 | 61 |
| Grand Rapids Gas 1st..... | 89 | 90 |
| Mutual Gas Co. of New York..... | 230 | 235 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock.. | 48 | 49 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.... | 78½ | 79 |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st.... | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols. | 96¼ | 97 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds..... | 78 | 80 |
| Standard Gas, New York..... | 83 | 85 |
| Standard Gas pf., New York..... | 107 | 109 |
| Standard Gas 1st, New York..... | 111 | 113 |
| Western Gas Co., Milwaukee..... | 59 | 61½ |
| Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee. | 90½ | 91 |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note..... | 42½ | 44½ |
| American Typefounders'..... | 28 | 32 |
| Barney & Smith common..... | 9 | 12 |
| Celluloid Company stock..... | 60 | 63 |
| Cramps' Shipyard stock..... | 48 | 53 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin ..... | 3 | 5 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf..... | 25 | 30 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf..... | 72½ | 75 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds. | 98 | 100 |
| Lorillard Company pf..... | 102 | 104 |
| Michigan Peninsular Car..... | 10½ | 13 |
| Michigan Peninsular Car pf..... | 50 | 53 |
| Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds | 86 | 90 |
| New York Air Brake Company .... | 16 | 17 |
| New York Biscuit Company 6s..... | 103 | 105 |
| Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)..... | 3 | 8 |
| Pennsylvania Coal..... | 325 | 340 |
| Pratt & Whitney..... | 7 | 10 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf..... | 61 | 65 |
| Standard Oil Trust..... | 273 | 274 |
| Trenton Pottery..... | 7 | 10 |
| Trenton Pottery pf..... | 35 | 45 |
| Union Typewriter..... | 6½ | 7 |
| Union Typewriter 1st..... | 87 | 90 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf..... | 71 | 74 |
| Wagner Car Company..... | 156½ | 157½ |
| Worthington Pump pf..... | 82 | 85 |

**The Miscellaneous List.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit..... | 96 | 99 |
| Central & South American Tel..... | 118½ | 120 |
| Commercial Cable stock..... | 165 | 170 |
| Hudson River Tel. stock..... | 59 | 62½ |
| Iron Steamboat..... | 4 | 8 |
| Iron Steamboat 6s..... | 65 | 68 |
| Madison Square Garden stock..... | 7 | 12 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d..... | 66 | 71 |
| Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s.... | 47½ | 48½ |
| New York & New Jersey Tel..... | 126 | 128 |
| New York Loan & Imp. stock..... | 45 | .. |
| Northwestern Telegraph Company... | 109 | 109 |
| Postal Telegraph & Cable Company. | 96½ | 98½ |
| Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E..... | 15½ | 16¼ |
| Trow Directory pf..... | 32½ | 35 |

## THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 3.—The sharp rise in West End Street from 71½ to 75 was the centre of interest. There were many bids to call the stock at 80 for the week, and the month too, and in addition to the regular demand for the stock there were different means brought into play to enhance the value of the stock. In so far as there was any definite news respecting the property, it did not transpire. Pullman was the next point of attraction, with its jump of 4½, to 162, and Chicago Stock Yards up from 103 to 106 followed closely upon the heels of these two. The mining list took the day for a moderate reaction, and although there was a fair amount of activity, no remarkable fluctuations occurred.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

| | Closing.— Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Atchison, new ..... | 12⅝ | 12¾ |
| Atchison preferred ..... | 24 | 24½ |
| Boston & Albany ..... | 213 | .. |
| Boston & Lowell ..... | 211 | .. |
| Boston & Maine ..... | 164 | 165 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.. | 77⅝ | 77¾ |
| Chicago Junction & Stock Yards.. | 105¾ | 106½ |
| Chicago Junction & Stock Y. pf.... | 108 | 108½ |
| Fitchburg preferred ..... | 91½ | 92 |
| Flint & Pere Marquette..... | 33 | 35 |
| Maine Central ..... | 118 | .. |
| Mexican Central ..... | 9 | 9⅛ |
| New England preferred..... | 58 | 60 |
| New York, New Haven & Hartford. | 174¾ | 175¼ |
| Old Colony ..... | 178½ | 179¾ |
| Oregon Short Line & U. N..... | 15½ | 16 |
| Union Pacific ..... | 7⅜ | 7⅝ |
| West End ..... | 74⅜ | 74¾ |
| West End preferred ..... | 91 | 91¾ |
| Wisconsin Central ..... | 2 | 2¾ |

BONDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bell Telephone 7s..... | 104 | .. |
| Atchison 4s, new ..... | 80 | 80¾ |
| Atchison adjustable 4s..... | 47⅜ | 47¾ |
| Boston United Gas 1st 5s..... | .. | 85 |
| Boston United Gas 2d 5s..... | .. | 75 |
| Burlington & Missouri R. ext. 6s.. | 117 | .. |
| Burlington & M. R. non-ex. 6s..... | 107 | .. |
| Chicago, Bur. & Northern 1st 5s.... | 104½ | .. |
| Chicago, Bur. & Q. conv. 1st 7s..... | 115 | .. |
| Chicago, Bur. & Q. conv. 5s..... | 99⅝ | .. |
| Chicago, Bur. & Q., Den. Ex. 4s... | .. | 93¾ |
| Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Dub. 6s... | .. | 122 |
| Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, W. Va. 6s.. | 118½ | .. |
| Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards 5s.... | 109 | 110 |
| Chicago & Northern Michigan 5s... | 45 | .. |
| Chicago & Western Michigan 5s.. | 53 | .. |
| Consolidated R. R. of Vt. 1st 5s.... | 51 | .. |
| Eastern 1st 6s ..... | 119 | .. |
| Free Elk & M. V. 1st 6s..... | 127 | 128 |
| Free Elk & M. V. Uns. 6s..... | 127 | .. |
| K. C., Clinton & Springs 5s..... | 50 | 60 |
| K. C., Ft. Scott & Gulf 7s..... | 107 | .. |
| K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s..... | 80 | 80¼ |
| K. C., M. & B. 4s..... | .. | 67 |
| K. C., M. & B., inc. 5s..... | 21 | .. |
| K. C., M. & B. Bridge 5s..... | .. | 99 |
| K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. 7s..... | 118 | .. |
| Little Rock & Fort Smith 7s..... | 88 | 90 |
| L., Ev. & St. L. 1st 6s..... | 100 | .. |
| Marq., Ho. & Onton. 6s..... | 107 | .. |
| Mexican Central con. 4s..... | 67¾ | 68½ |
| Mexican Central 1st con. inc. 3s.... | .. | 13½ |
| Mexican Central 2d con. inc. 3s.... | .. | 8½ |
| N. Y. & N. E. 7s, ex coup..... | .. | 120 |
| N. Y. & N. E. 6s, ex coup..... | .. | 113½ |
| Ogdens. & L. Cham. 6s..... | .. | 79 |
| Wisconsin Central 1st 5s..... | 40 | .. |
| Wisconsin Central inc. 5s..... | 6 | .. |

MINING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna, (quicksilver) ..... | 3½ | 3¾ |
| Allouez ..... | .. | 1 |
| Arnold ..... | 3 | .. |
| Atlantic ..... | 23 | 24 |
| Boston & Montana..... | 121 | 121½ |
| Butte & Boston..... | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| Calumet & Hecla..... | 385 | 390 |
| Centennial ..... | 8⅝ | 8¾ |
| Franklin ..... | 11 | 12 |
| Gold Coin Mines..... | 3⅝ | 3¾ |
| Kearsarge ..... | 19¼ | 19½ |
| Napa, (quicksilver) ..... | .. | 6¾ |
| Osceola ..... | 34½ | 35 |
| Pioneer, (gold) ..... | 6 | .. |
| Quincy ..... | 112 | 113½ |
| Quincy scrip, 3d. inst. pd..... | 105 | 105¾ |
| San Ysabel, (gold)..... | 13½ | 14 |
| Tamarack ..... | 122 | 123 |
| Tamarack, Jr ..... | 17¼ | 17½ |
| Tecumseh ..... | 2¾ | 3 |
| Wasatington ..... | .. | 7½ |
| Wolverine ..... | 10 | 10¼ |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dominion Coal ..... | 8½ | 9 |
| Dominion Coal pf..... | 83 | 85 |
| Edison Elec. Ill. ..... | 145 | 155 |
| Erie Telephone ..... | 66½ | 67 |
| General Elec. pf..... | 76½ | 79 |
| Illinois Steel ..... | 37 | 38 |
| Lamson Con. Store Service ..... | 21 | 22 |
| Mexican Telephone ..... | 7⅝ | 7⅞ |
| New England Telephone ..... | 102½ | 103 |
| Philadelphia Co. ..... | 17½ | 18½ |
| Pullman Palace Car..... | 162½ | 163½ |
| U. S. Oil ..... | 18⅞ | 19 |
| U. S. Rubber ..... | 20¼ | 20¾ |
| U. S. Rubber pf..... | 72 | 73 |
| Westinghouse Elec. ..... | 24½ | .. |
| Westinghouse Elec. pf..... | 51 | .. |

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Sugar Refs..... | 118⅛ | 118⅝ |
| American Sugar Refs. pf..... | 104 | 104½ |
| Bay State Gas ..... | 5⅝ | 6 |
| Ft. Wayne Elec..... | 50 | 100 |
| Ft. Wayne Trust, (A.)..... | 2 | 3½ |
| Merced Gold Mining ..... | 9¾ | 10¼ |
| Old Dominion Copper Mining..... | 16½ | 17 |

## CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The shorts in local stocks were given a twist to-day. All the leaders showed a pronounced upward tendency. The buying was better than has been seen in a long time, and there was evidence that the public was once more taking an interest in the market. New York Biscuit and the cable stocks were the favorites in the trading. In the first two hours of the session West Chicago moved up 3 points, and again touched par. North Chicago sold at 220, regular, and 222 for the account. The strength of the market for these stocks is due to the success of the West Side consolidated bond deal, by which that company has been relieved of a big burden in the shape of a floating debt. A sharp financial corner has been turned, and it has been done in such a way as to encourage the belief that from now on the Yerkes people will have comparatively plain sailing.

New York Biscuit continues to lead the market in point of activity. Quotations this morning were marked up to 46, but later they again eased off a fraction. Diamond Match was quiet but strong, selling up to 132½ for the account.

To-day's Clearing House settlement prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Am. Strawboard ..... | 29½ |
| C. & Chi. C. & D. Co..... | 62½ |
| Brew. & Malt Co. ..... | 12 |
| Brew. & Malt Co. pf..... | 35½ |
| Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. ..... | 36½ |
| Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf..... | 48½ |
| Chi. City Railway..... | 215 |
| Diamond Match Co. of Ill..... | 131⅞ |
| Lake St. Elevated..... | 17⅞ |
| Int. Packing Co. ..... | 18 |
| Int. Packing Co. pf..... | 42 |
| Mil. & Chi. Br. Co..... | 12 |
| Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf..... | 36½ |
| N. Y. Biscuit Co..... | 45⅞ |
| N. Chi. St. R. R..... | 220 |
| Street's W. S. C. Line..... | 16½ |
| W. Chi. St. R. R..... | 99¼ |
| Lake St. El. t. ctfs..... | 15 |

## PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—A decidedly firm feeling was displayed by the local market. The volume of business was also larger and better distributed. The percentage of commission house orders was also larger than for some time past, and the demand from this source was responsible for higher prices in several investment issues, including Pennsylvania Railroad and Philadelphia Traction. Dealings in the bond department were on an unusually large scale, with the People's Passenger trust certificates in particularly active request. Lehigh Valley shared in the general improvement, notwithstanding the fact that the net earnings of the railroad and coal company for January decreased $175,405, making a total decrease for two months of $220,023. Another very strong stock was Citizens' Passenger of Indianapolis, which was not adversely affected by the report from Indianapolis that the lower branch of the State Legislature had passed the bill abrogating the company's franchise and had forwarded it to the Governor for his signature. Its effect was offset by the fact that to-day the Legislature killed the bill requiring the company to charge three-cent fares. Union Traction was in demand from speculative circles; so was Pennsylvania Heat common, and both stocks moved up sharply. Closing prices for leading issues were:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Lehigh Valley..... | 25½ | 25¾ |
| Pennsylvania ..... | 52¾ | 52⅞ |
| Reading ..... | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| Lehigh Navigation..... | 39 | 39½ |
| Reading gen..... | 81½ | 81¾ |
| Electric Traction 4s..... | 74¾ | 74⅞ |
| Electric Storage..... | 27¾ | 28 |
| Electric Storage pf..... | 29½ | 30 |
| Western New York & Pennsylvania | 2⅞ | 3 |
| Metropolitan Traction..... | 106½ | 107½ |
| Philadelphia Traction..... | 73⅞ | 74 |
| Baltimore Traction..... | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| Union Traction..... | 13⅛ | 13¼ |
| Pennsylvania Heat & Light..... | 14¾ | 15 |
| Pennsylvania Heat & Light pf..... | 28 | 28⅜ |
| United Gas Improvement ..... | 74 | 74½ |
| Welsbach Light..... | 43 | 44 |

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

| | Wednesday. | Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alta ..... | .04 | .04 |
| Belcher ..... | .20 | .19 |
| Best & Belcher..... | .73 | .72 |
| Challar ..... | .94 | .86 |
| Con. Cal. & Va..... | 1.65 | 1.60 |
| Crown Point ..... | .20 | .18 |
| Gould & Curry ..... | .33 | .32 |
| Hale & Norcross ..... | .95 | *.96 |
| Mexican ..... | .28 | .29 |
| Ophir ..... | .73 | .72 |
| Potosi ..... | .36 | .35 |
| Savage ..... | .32 | .31 |
| Sierra Nevada ..... | .28 | *.27 |
| Standard ..... | 1.70 | 1.60 |
| Union Consolidated ..... | .32 | *.31 |
| Utah ..... | .07 | ... |
| Yellow Jacket ..... | .28 | .27 |

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

| | Wednesday. | Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alamo ..... | .05 | .05 |
| Anaconda ..... | .54½ | .54½ |
| Argentum ..... | .31 | .28 |
| Blue Bell ..... | .05 | .05 |
| Consolidated ..... | .10¼ | .10½ |
| Grouse ..... | .06 | .05¾ |
| Elkton ..... | 1.31½ | 1.32½ |
| Gibson ..... | .33 | .31 |
| Golden Fleece ..... | .34 | .30 |
| Isabella ..... | .49¼ | .48¾ |
| Jefferson ..... | .12½ | .12½ |
| Pharmacist ..... | .13 | .13 |
| Portland ..... | .92½ | .91 |
| Rosa ..... | .09½ | .09½ |
| Union ..... | .22¼ | .22¼ |

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 3, 1897.

| —Closing.— Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 148 | 152 | 2 | Adams Express | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | ..... |
| 12 | 13¼ | 120 | American Cotton Oil.. | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅝ |
| 111½ | 113 | 10 | American Express.... | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | ..... |
| 14 | 14¼ | 1,950 | American Spirits Mfg. | 14⅛ | 14¼ | 13⅞ | 14⅛ | ..... |
| 34⅜ | 34⅝ | 770 | Am. Spirits Mfg pf.... | 34 | 34½ | 34 | 34½ | + ⅛ |
| 118¼ | 118¼ | 23,228 | American Sugar Refs. | 117⅝ | 118⅝ | 117⅝ | 118¼ | + ⅝ |
| 104 | 105 | 941 | Am. Sugar Refs. pf... | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | + ½ |
| 75½ | 76 | 2,512 | American Tobacco.... | 75½ | 75½ | 75 | 75½ | ..... |
| 103 | 106 | 203 | Am. Tobacco pf..... | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | +2½ |
| 25¼ | 25½ | 10 | Ann Arbor pf..... | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24⅝ | 24¾ | ..... |
| 12½ | 12⅝ | 1,170 | At., T. & S. F., new. | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 24 | 24⅛ | 9,655 | At., T. & S. F. pf.... | 23¼ | 24¼ | 23½ | 24⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 16¼ | 810 | Baltimore & Ohio..... | 15¾ | 16 | 15¾ | 16 | + ¼ |
| 11½ | 12¼ | 250 | Bay State Gas..... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ..... |
| 95½ | 96½ | 1,030 | Brooklyn Union Gas.. | 95 | 96 | 95 | 95½ | +1½ |
| 47¼ | 47¾ | 2,450 | Canada Southern..... | 45⅞ | 47¾ | 45⅞ | 47½ | +1⅝ |
| 17⅝ | 18 | 3,680 | Chesapeake & Ohio.. | 17⅜ | 18 | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 77⅝ | 77¾ | 22,445 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy.. | 76¼ | 78 | 76¼ | 77⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 76⅛ | 77 | 5,670 | Chicago Gas..... | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76⅛ | 76⅞ | + ¾ |
| 77½ | 77⅝ | 19,060 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.. | 76⅞ | 77¾ | 76⅞ | 77⅝ | + ¾ |
| 135¾ | 137 | 1,063 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 134½ | 136 | 134¼ | 133 | +1⅝ |
| 107¾ | 107¾ | 12,468 | Chicago & Northw.... | 108 | 108 | 106 | 107⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 69½ | 69¾ | 5,190 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 68¼ | 69⅝ | 68¼ | 69¼ | +1 |
| 104 | — | 70 | Chicago Stock Yards. | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | ..... |
| 29½ | 29⅝ | 900 | C., C., C. & St. Louis. | 28⅝ | 29⅜ | 28½ | 29⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 40 | 50 | 300 | Cleve., Lor. & W. pf. | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | + ¼ |
| 22¼ | 22½ | 200 | Colorado Fuel & Iron. | 22⅜ | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22½ | + ¼ |
| 4¼ | 4½ | 525 | Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| 153¼ | 154½ | 1,525 | Consolidated Gas Co.. | 151½ | 154½ | 151½ | 154 | +2½ |
| 108½ | 108⅝ | 1,395 | Delaware & Hudson.. | 107⅞ | 108⅝ | 107¾ | 108⅜ | + ⅝ |
| 105¼ | 106 | 130 | Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | + ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 15 | 200 | Erie ..... | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 35 | 35¼ | 1,649 | General Electric..... | 35 | 35¼ | 35 | 35¼ | + ⅛ |
| 36¾ | 37⅜ | 25 | Illinois Steel Co..... | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | ..... |
| 24 | 24½ | 200 | Laclede Gas..... | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | + ⅛ |
| 17½ | 18 | 200 | Lake Erie & Western. | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | + ½ |
| 169½ | 170 | 623 | Lake Shore..... | 170 | 170 | 169½ | 170 | + ½ |
| 50¼ | 50⅝ | 4,107 | Louisville & Nashville. | 49⅞ | 50⅝ | 49⅞ | 50¼ | + ½ |
| 87 | 87¼ | 4,250 | Manhattan Con..... | 86½ | 87⅝ | 85¾ | 87¼ | + ½ |
| 105½ | 107½ | 25 | Metropolitan Traction. | 107 | 107 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | ..... |
| 76 | 78 | 25 | Minn. & St. L. 1st pf. | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | ..... |
| 12⅞ | 13¼ | 100 | Mo., Kan. & Texas... | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 31 | 31¼ | 2,655 | Mo., Kan. & T. pf.... | 30½ | 31¼ | 30⅝ | 31⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅜ | 22½ | 1,363 | Missouri Pacific..... | 22½ | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅜ | 25 | 100 | National Lead Co..... | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 90¼ | 91 | 222 | National Lead Co. pf. | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 90⅜ | 90⅝ | + ¼ |
| 13 | 13½ | 100 | National Linseed Oil.. | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | +1½ |
| 52½ | 60 | 100 | Nat. Starch 1st pf.... | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | +2½ |
| 95¼ | 95½ | 8,657 | New Jersey Central... | 94⅝ | 96 | 93⅜ | 95½ | + ¾ |
| 96⅜ | 96½ | 8,712 | New York Central.... | 94½ | 96⅞ | 94½ | 96⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 174 | 175 | 75 | N. Y., N. H. & H..... | 174½ | 174½ | 174½ | 174½ | ..... |
| 13 | 13½ | 500 | N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis. | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | +1⅛ |
| 69½ | 70 | 2 | N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st.. | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | ..... |
| 29½ | 30½ | 900 | N.Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf. | 27 | 30¼ | 27 | 30¼ | +5½ |
| 8⅝ | 9 | 100 | N. Y., Sus. & West.... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | + ½ |
| 25¼ | 26 | 700 | N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.... | 25⅛ | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 24 | 28 | 51 | Nor. & West. pf., new. | 25 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | + ½ |
| 4¾ | 5 | 100 | North American..... | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 1,413 | Northern Pacific..... | 14¼ | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14½ | + ⅛ |
| 38¼ | 38½ | 3,038 | Northern Pacific pf... | 38⅛ | 38½ | 38⅛ | 38⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 15 | 15½ | 2,825 | Ontario & Western.... | 14⅜ | 15¼ | 14⅜ | 15¼ | + ⅛ |
| 44¼ | 45 | 435 | O. R. & Nav. pf..... | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 26 | 325 | Pacific Mail..... | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 25¼ | 7,183 | P. & R., all in. pd.... | 24⅜ | 25¼ | 24⅜ | 25¼ | + ⅛ |
| 13 | 14 | 300 | P., C. & St. L..... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ..... |
| 163 | 164 | 1,978 | Pull. Pal. Car Co..... | 157½ | 163 | 157½ | 163 | +5½ |
| 117½ | 118½ | 5 | R., W. & Ogdens..... | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | ..... |
| 5 | 5¼ | 100 | St. L. & San Fran.... | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | ..... |
| 40 | 40½ | 256 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf... | 39½ | 40 | 39½ | 40 | + ⅝ |
| 14⅞ | 15 | 100 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 4¼ | 400 | St. Louis Southw..... | 4 | 4¼ | 4 | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 11 | 300 | St. Louis Southw. pf.. | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| 116 | 120 | 100 | St. Paul, Minn. & Man. | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | +1 |
| 56¾ | 57 | 14,480 | St. Paul & Omaha.... | 53 | 57 | 53 | 56¾ | +1¼ |
| 14⅝ | 15 | 200 | Southern Pacific..... | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 9 | 9¼ | 110 | Southern Railway..... | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 28¾ | 28⅞ | 2,435 | Southern Railway pf.. | 28⅝ | 28⅞ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 10¼ | 10½ | 420 | Standard R. & T..... | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 29 | 29¼ | 1,874 | Tenn. Coal & Iron.... | 28½ | 29 | 28⅜ | 29 | + ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 9⅞ | 120 | Texas Pacific..... | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 7⅜ | 820 | Union Pacific..... | 7 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 8½ | 20 | United States Leather. | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | ..... |
| 60¼ | 60⅝ | 4,275 | U. S. Leather pf..... | 60⅛ | 60⅝ | 59⅝ | 60⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 20⅜ | 50 | United States Rubber. | 20½ | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | ..... |
| 73 | 74 | 100 | U. S. Rubber pf..... | 72¾ | 73¾ | 72¾ | 73¾ | + ¼ |
| 6¼ | 6⅜ | 306 | Wabash ..... | 6½ | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅜ | 16½ | 1,120 | Wabash pf..... | 16 | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| 100 | 103 | 4 | Wells-Fargo Express.. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | + ⅜ |
| 83⅜ | 84¼ | 2,353 | Western Union Tel.... | 83¼ | 84 | 83½ | 84 | + ⅜ |
| 1⅝ | 2 | 310 | Wheeling & Lake Erie. | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 5¾ | 8 | 450 | Wheeling & L. E. pf.. | 5¼ | 6 | 5¼ | 6 | ..... |
| .. | — | 100 | Wisconsin Central.... | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | + ½ |
| Sales..... | | 203,424 | | | | | | |

### Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
2,000 ..... 79
3,000 ..... 79¼
4,000 ..... 79
3,000 ..... 79⅜
10,000 ..... 79¼
4,000 ..... 79½

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 79½
2,000 ..... 79¾
1,000 ..... 79½

At, T & S F gen 4s
25,000 ..... 82½
7,000 ..... 82⅜
74,000 ..... 82½
500 ..... 82½
1,000 ..... 82½
1,000 ..... 82⅝
5,000 ..... 82⅝
1,000 ..... 82¾
2,000 ..... 82¾
2,500 ..... 82⅝
Adjustment 4s
20,000 ..... 47
3,000 ..... 47¼
40,000 ..... 47⅛
2,000 ..... 47⅛
3,000 ..... 47⅜
50,000 ..... 47½
25,000 ..... 47⅝
10,000 ..... 47⅝

Atlantic & Pacific inc
2,000 ..... ¾

Austin & N W 1st
5,000 ..... 84¼
10,000 ..... 85

Beech Creek 1st
9,000 ..... 107

Brooklyn Elev 1st
6,000 ..... 72
4,000 ..... 72½

Brooklyn R T 5s
3,000 ..... 80¼

Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
25,000 ..... 109⅝
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000 ..... 97½
5,000 ..... 98

Bur, C R & N 1st
5,000 ..... 107

Canada So 1st gtd
5,000 ..... 109¾

Canada Southern 2d
1,000 ..... 105

Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s
12,000 ..... 112¾
3,000 ..... 113

Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 91¼
1,000 ..... 91⅞
25,000 ..... 92

Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000 ..... 116½
9,000 ..... 116⅜
1,000 ..... 116½
2,000 ..... 116¼

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
42,000 ..... 74¼
16,000 ..... 74⅜

Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000 ..... 110¼

Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
1,000 ..... 101
9,000 ..... 101¼
2d consol 4s
5,000 ..... 90

Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s
21,000 ..... 100⅜
Nebraska ext 4s
20,000 ..... 90⅜

Chi, B & Q conv 5s
13,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99¾

Chi & E Ill gen 5s
6,000 ..... 100
3,000 ..... 100⅛
10,000 ..... 100½
6,000 ..... 100⅝
10,000 ..... 101
2,000 ..... 101⅛
3,000 ..... 101⅜

Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000 ..... 111¾

Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
3,000 ..... 42⅜

Chi & N W coup gold 7s
2,000 ..... 118
Reg gold 7s
2,000 ..... 117

Chi, R I & P ext 5s
3,000 ..... 104
2,000s20F ..... 104
Registered
20,000 ..... 102½
5,000 ..... 102¼

C, C, C & St L, Cin, Wab & M Div 4s
1,000 ..... 88
St Louis Div 4s
5,000 ..... 94½

Col & Ninth Av 1st
1,000 ..... 116

Den & R G Imp 5s
500 ..... 81¼

Den & Rio Grande 1st
5,000 ..... 112

Den & Iron Range 1st
2,000 ..... 100½
6,000 ..... 100¾
3,000 ..... 101

Flint & P M 6s
2,000 ..... 115

Fulton Elevated 1st
5,000 ..... 44

Total sales..... $1,911,500

Den & Rio Grande 4s
10,000s20F ..... 88½
5,000 ..... 88½

East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
1,000 ..... 108½
Divisional 5s
1,000 ..... 112

Erie 4s prior bonds
20,000 ..... 94⅞
1,000 ..... 95

Erie 1st mortgage
5,000 ..... 108⅝
6,000 ..... 108¾

Ft W & D C 1st
13,000 ..... 58
7,000 ..... 58½
5,000 ..... 59
4,000 ..... 59½

Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 91¼

Galv, H & H 5s
5,000 ..... 87

Gen Elec Co deb 5s
2,000 ..... 95

Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge
1,000 ..... 30½

Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
3,000 ..... 74¼
7,000 ..... 74⅜

Kings Co Elev 1st
8,000 ..... 50

L S & M So 1st coup
73,000 ..... 112½
L S & M So 2d coup
17,000 ..... 122⅞
37,000 ..... 123

Louis & Nash 5s
1,000 ..... 99
L, N A & C G M, Trust Co certfs
3,000 ..... 43

Manhattan Ry con 4s
5,000 ..... 93⅞

Metropolitan Elev 2d
15,000b3 ..... 106¼

Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 69

Mil & N 1st, 1910, main line
1,000 ..... 118½

Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
5,000 ..... 90½
10,000 ..... 90¾

Mil & St P 7s gold
22,000 ..... 121
10,000 ..... 131½

Mo, K & East 1st
3,000 ..... 92½
20,000 ..... 92
3,000 ..... 92½
10,000 ..... 93½

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
20,000 ..... 84⅞
1,000 ..... 84⅞

Mo, K & T 2d
6,000 ..... 50½
2,000 ..... 50⅜
10,000 ..... 50⅞
2,000 ..... 60

Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
2,000 ..... 67

Nash, C & St L 1st
20,000 ..... 130

Nat Starch M Co 1st
1,000 ..... 101½

N Y Cent 1st coup
20,000 ..... 119
7,000 ..... 119⅛

N Y, C & St L 4s
23,000 ..... 105½

N Y, O & W refdg 4s
3,000 ..... 93¼
11,000 ..... 93½
4,000 ..... 93⅜
7,000 ..... 93½
1,000 ..... 93⅝

North Pac 1st 6s
5,000 ..... 116
7,000s20F ..... 116½

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
2,000 ..... 55⅜
1,000 ..... 55¼
1,500 ..... 55⅛
1,000 ..... 55¼
500 ..... 55¼
10,000 ..... 55⅜
5,000 ..... 55¼
20,000 ..... 55⅛
80,000 ..... 55½
500 ..... 55⅜
500 ..... 55½
22,000 ..... 55½

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
12,000 ..... 88
2,000 ..... 88¼

Nor Pac Term 1st
1,000 ..... 108

Ohio & Miss 2d
5,000 ..... 120
2,000 ..... 119½

Omaha & St L 1st, Tr Co certfs
2,000 ..... 51

Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 19
26,000 ..... 19½

Oregon R & N 4s
2,000 ..... 83½

Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 70⅜

People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
1,000 ..... 104⅜

Peo, Dec & Ev 1st
3,000 ..... 101

Evansville Div
5,000 ..... 100

Phil & Read 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
15,000 ..... 32⅞
1,000 ..... 32⅝
15,000 ..... 33¼

Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
34,000 ..... 81¼
10,000 ..... 81⅜
5,000 ..... 81½
1,000 ..... 81⅝
10,000 ..... 81⅝
5,000 ..... 81¾

Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
5,000 ..... 90⅞

Pitts & West 1st
1,000 ..... 71

Rome, W & Og cons
2,000 ..... 120¼

St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s
1,000 ..... 102⅜

St L & S F G M 5s
5,000 ..... 97¾

St L & S F 4s
15,000 ..... 65⅝

St L S W 2d inc
2,000 ..... 24

St P & Sioux City 1st
4,000 ..... 131¾

San An & Ar Pass 4s
2,000 ..... 58½
9,000 ..... 58⅝
12,000 ..... 58¾
7,000 ..... 58⅞
2,000 ..... 59

Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000c ..... 90¼
3,000 ..... 90¾
1,000 ..... 90¼
11,000 ..... 90½
5,000 ..... 90⅜
2,000 ..... 90
2,000 ..... 90¼

Standard R & T 6s
2,000 ..... 72½
10,000 ..... 73
1,000 ..... 73½

Tenn C I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
6,000 ..... 86

Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000 ..... 94⅝

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 88½
1,000 ..... 80

Tex & Pac 2d inc
7,000 ..... 21⅝
19,000 ..... 21¾

Third Av 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 122¼

Union Elev 1st 6s
5,000 ..... 71¼
3,000 ..... 71½
2,000 ..... 71¾

Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
5,000 ..... 104

Union Pac ext S F 8s
1,000 ..... 92½
5,000 ..... 93

Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes
26,000 ..... 101¼

U P, D & G 1st
15,000 ..... 36
5,000 ..... 36½
5,000 ..... 36⅞

Utah & Northern 7s
3,000 ..... 118

Utah Southern G M, Tr Co certfs
55,000 ..... 76¼

Utah Southern ext 1st, Trust Co certfs
9,000 ..... 113¼

U S Leather Co 6s
1,000 ..... 113¼

Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 107
5,000b3 ..... 107⅛
5,000 ..... 107

Wabash deb, Series B
5,000 ..... 22¼

West Shore gtd 4s
5,000 ..... 107
5,000 ..... 106⅞
1,000 ..... 106⅜
1,000 ..... 106⅝
8,000 ..... 106⅞
5,000 ..... 106⅜
14,000 ..... 106⅞
Registered
15,000b3 ..... 106

Wn Nor Car Co 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 113

West Pac bonds
4,000 ..... 103

Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
30,000 ..... 40
5,000b3 ..... 40

### SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

80 shares Chicago Heights Land Association, $100 each, $25 lot.

100 shares Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, preferred, "Series A," $100 each, 70.

$10,000 Wilkesbarre and Eastern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1942, (guaranteed by New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company,) interest June and December, 88.

$37,000 Atlantic Coast Electric Railroad Company first mortgage fifty-year gold 5 per cent. bonds, due May, 1945, coupons May and November, 76.

$5,000 West Asbury Water Company of New Jersey first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due Aug. 15, 1916, coupons February and August, $50 lot.

15 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 142.

$60,000 Magee Carpet Works of Bloomsburg, Penn., first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due Oct. 20, 1905, interest April 20 and Oct. 20; $47,000 have April, 1898, coupons on; $9,000 have October, 1896, coupons on; $4,000 have October, 1897, coupons on, (hypothecated,) $10,600.

6 shares Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York, $50 each, 273.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 95½ | .... |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 111 | 111½ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 113 | 113½ |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 123½ | 123¾ |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 123½ | 123¾ |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 113¾ | 114¼ |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 113¾ | 114⅜ |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 103½ | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 106⅝ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897 | 100 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | 100 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 100 | .. |
| Alb. & Sus | 170 | .. |
| Alt. & T. H., t. r. | 56 | 62 |
| Am. Coal | 108 | 119 |
| Am. Cot. Oil pf | 55 | 57 |
| Am. T. & C | 85 | 87½ |
| Ann Arbor | 9¼ | 9½ |
| At. & Pac | ⅛ | ¼ |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., new | 3 | 5 |
| Boston A. L. pf | 104 | 106 |
| Brooklyn R. T. | 21 | 21½ |
| Brunswick Co. | ⅜ | ½ |
| Buff., R. & P. | 16¾ | 20 |
| Buff., R. & P. pf | .. | 57½ |
| Bur., C. R. & N. | 71 | 76 |
| Canadian Pacific | 55¼ | 56 |
| Central Pacific | 10⅜ | 11½ |
| Chi. & Alton | 168 | .. |
| Chi. & Alt. pf | 172 | .. |
| Chi. & E. Ill | 43 | 45 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. pf | 95 | 98 |
| Chicago G. W | 4 | 5 |
| Chi. & N. W. pf | 154 | .. |
| Cleve. & Pitts | 166¼ | .. |
| Col. C. & I. Dev | ½ | 1 |
| Col. C. & I. Dev. pf | 1½ | 3 |
| Col. Fuel & I. pf | .. | 85 |
| Col. & H. C., all in. paid | 4 | 4¼ |
| C., H. V. & T. pf | 9 | 40 |
| Com. Cable | 156 | 172 |
| Consol. Coal | 33 | 40 |
| Del., L. & W | 153¼ | 154 |
| Den. & R. G | 10¾ | 12 |
| D. & R. G. pf | 41 | .. |
| D. M. & Ft. D | 8½ | 9 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf | 60 | .. |
| D., S. S. & A | 3¼ | 4¼ |
| D., S. S. & A. pf | 7½ | 9½ |
| E. E. Ill. of Bklyn | 99½ | 100 |
| Erie 1st pf | 34 | 35 |
| Erie 2d pf | 19 | 21 |
| Ev. & T. H. | 23 | 31 |
| Ev. & T. H. pf | 37 | 45 |
| F. & P. M. pf | 32 | .. |
| Gt. Nor. pf | 120 | 123 |
| G. B. & W | 30 | 40 |
| G. B. & W., Deb., A | .. | 50 |
| G. B. & W., Deb., B | 4 | 5 |
| Harlem | 293 | .. |
| Homestake | 35 | 40 |
| Ill. Central | 93 | 94 |
| Iowa Central | 7 | 7½ |
| Iowa Central pf | 24½ | 26 |
| Joliet & Chicago | 156 | .. |
| Kanawha & Mich | 5 | 7 |
| Keokuk & D. M | 2 | 4 |
| K. & D. M. pf | 12 | 15½ |
| Keokuk & West | 30 | 40 |
| Laclede Gas pf | 70 | 80 |
| L. E. & W. pf | 68 | 69 |
| Long Island | 47 | 49 |
| Mah. Coal R. | 100 | 115 |
| Mah. Coal R. pf | 100 | 115 |
| Man. Beach | 3 | 10 |
| Md. Coal pf | 40 | 60 |
| Mex. Nat. certfs. | 1⅛ | 1½ |
| Mich. Cent. | 95 | .. |
| Minn. & St. L. | 18 | 19¼ |
| M. & St. L. 2d pf. | 45 | 46½ |
| Minn. Iron | 47 | 50 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 21 | 22½ |
| Morris & Essex | 164 | 166½ |
| National Starch | 4 | 7 |
| Nat. St. 2d pf | 17 | 22 |
| New Cent. Co. | 5 | 7½ |
| New England | .. | 37 |
| Norfolk So. | 60 | 70 |
| Nor. & West., t. r. | 11⅛ | 11⅜ |
| N. & W. pf., t. r. | 16½ | 17¼ |
| N. & W., new | 14½ | 16 |
| Ohio Southern | .. | 5 |
| Ont. Mining | 10 | 10½ |
| Ore. R. & N. | 14 | 24 |
| Penn. Coal | 320 | .. |
| Peo., Dec. & Ev. | 2 | 2¼ |
| Peo. & Eastern | 4 | 8 |
| Phil. & Read. 1st pf., when issued | 49 | 50 |
| Phil. & Read. 2d pf., when issued | 30½ | 30¾ |
| P., C., C. & St. L | .. | .. |
| P., Ft. W. & C | 46 | 50 |
| P., Ft. W. & C | 163 | 170 |
| Quicksilver | 1 | 3 |
| Quicksilver pf | .. | 12 |
| Rens. & Saratoga | 180 | 186 |
| St. P. & Duluth | 20 | 23 |
| St. P. & D. pf | 85 | 90 |
| St. P. & O. pf | 139 | 142 |
| Sil. bull. certfs | 64 | 64½ |
| Third Avenue | 154 | 158 |
| Tol. & Ohio Cent. | 15 | 25 |
| Tol. & O. C. pf. | 50 | 75 |
| U. P., D. & G. | 1⅞ | 2⅝ |
| U. S. Express | 37 | 40 |
| West. Union Beef. | 6¾ | 7¾ |

### CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

#### Stocks.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 530 | Am. Sp. Mfg | 14¼ | 14¼ | 13⅞ | 14 |
| 18,210 | Am. Sugar Refs. | 117¾ | 118⅝ | 117¾ | 118¼ |
| 300 | Am. Tobacco | 75½ | 76½ | 74⅝ | 75½ |
| 120 | At., T. & S. F. | 14⅞ | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 |
| 20 | A., T. & S.F., new. | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ |
| 206 | A., T. & S. F. pf. | 23½ | 24 | 23¼ | 24 |
| 10 | Can. Southern | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ |
| 690 | Chicago Gas | 76⅞ | 77 | 76⅛ | 76⅝ |
| 1,740 | C., R. I. & Pac. | 67⅞ | 69¾ | 67⅞ | 69½ |
| 9,500 | C., Bu. & Qy. | 76⅛ | 77⅞ | 76½ | 77⅝ |
| 9,660 | C., M. & St. P. | 76¾ | 77⅞ | 76¾ | 77⅝ |
| 240 | C., St. P., M. & O. | 54½ | 57 | 54½ | 57 |
| 1,840 | Cent. of N. J. | 94½ | 95⅞ | 93¾ | 95⅜ |
| 120 | Chi. & Northw. | 107½ | 108 | 107½ | 108 |
| 10 | Del. & Hudson | 107½ | 107⅞ | 107½ | 107⅞ |
| 340 | Gen. Electric | 34⅜ | 35¼ | 34⅜ | 35¼ |
| 620 | Louis. & Nash. | 49¾ | 50⅝ | 49¾ | 50⅜ |
| 1,500 | Manhattan | 86⅞ | 87⅞ | 85¾ | 87¼ |
| 270 | Mo. Pacific | 22 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ |
| 70 | N. Y. Central | 93⅞ | 96 | 94⅞ | 96 |
| 130 | N. Y. O. & W. | 15 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15⅜ |
| 100 | Nor. Pacific pf. | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| 20 | Pacific Mail | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 3,540 | Phila. & Read. | 24⅞ | 25¼ | 24⅝ | 25⅛ |
| 8 | Stand. R. & T. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | Southern Ry. | 9¼ | 9½ | 9½ | 9¼ |
| 20 | Southern pf. | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅜ |
| 120 | Tenn. C. & I. | 28½ | 29 | 28½ | 29 |
| 330 | U. S. Leather pf. | 60 | 60½ | 59⅝ | 60½ |
| 100 | Wabash pf. | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 80 | Western Union. | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | 83¼ | 83⅝ |
| 100 | Wheel. & L. E. | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |

50,554

#### Bonds.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | A., T. & S. F. adj. | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 10,000 | Texas Pac. 2d | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ |
| 5,000 | U.P., D. & G. 1st | 36¼ | 36½ | 36¼ | 36½ |

$25,000

### TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 3d day of March, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold coin | $140,113,711 |
| Gold bullion | 46,458,076 |
| Total | $186,571,788 |
| Net outstanding gold certificates | 37,542,278 |
| Balance | $149,029,510 |
| Standard silver dollars | $381,553,806 |
| Silver bullion | 815,115 |
| Total | $382,368,921 |
| Net outstanding silver certificates | 364,152,327 |
| Balance | 18,216,594 |
| Standard silver dollars of 1890 | $9,467,048 |
| Silver bullion of 1890, (cost) | 108,036,232 |
| Total | $117,503,280 |
| Less outstanding Treasury notes | 117,503,280 |
| United States notes | 87,217,566 |
| Net oustanding currency certificates | 76,935,000 |
| Balance | 10,282,566 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | $31,442,954 |
| National Bank notes | 14,804,205 |
| Fractional silver coin | 15,791,638 |
| Fractional currency | 82 |
| Minor coin | 1,267,677 |
| Deposits in National banks | 16,201,870 |
| Bonds and interest paid | 151,538 |
| Balance | 79,659,466 |
| Less National bank 5 per cent fund | $8,732,966 |
| Outstanding checks and drafts | 5,144,698 |
| Disbursing officers' balances | 25,642,144 |
| Post Office Department account | 2,883,639 |
| Miscellaneous items | 2,778,692 |
| Total | $45,152,141 |
| Balance | 34,477,325 |
| Available cash balance, including gold reserve | $212,005,996 |

RECEIPTS.

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs | $728,206 | $1,753,601 | $92,252,888 |
| Internal revenue | 264,173 | 1,317,036 | 100,552,318 |
| Miscellaneous | 79,409 | 150,763 | 16,758,587 |
| Total | $1,071,789 | $3,221,401 | $209,563,294 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil and miscellaneous | $273,000 | $505,000 | $65,091,515 |
| War | 10,000 | 80,000 | 34,570,409 |
| Navy | 6,000 | 86,000 | 23,125,432 |
| Indians | 1,872,000 | 1,952,000 | 10,113,124 |
| Pensions | | 1,790,000 | 97,479,259 |
| Interest | | 139,000 | 28,649,592 |
| Total | $2,161,000 | $4,552,000 | $259,029,334 |
| Excess of expenditures over receipts | 1,089,210 | 1,330,598 | 49,466,039 |

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits under act July 14, 1890 | $261,000 | $272,250 | $9,205,880 |
| Redemptions under act of July 14, 1890 | 32,910 | 90,925 | 6,036,633 |

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

| | U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.) | Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.) | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To date | $472,321,482 | $87,414,230 | $559,735,712 |
| This fiscal yr. | 47,032,511 | 7,375,920 | 54,408,431 |
| This month | 53,744 | 57,470 | 111,214 |
| This day | 12,165 | 4,790 | 16,955 |

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act of July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $264,173; from customs, $728,206; miscellaneous, $90,659.

The National bank notes received for redemption to-day amounted to $177,874.

### SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOULANGER, CAMILLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAMILLE BOULANGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of said estate, office of James W. McElhinney, 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1897. SOPHIE HETZE

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Fifth Avenue Corner Sold for Improvement—Other Important Sales at Auction and Private Contract.

Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Henry Sanford, ex-President of Adams Express Company, as trustee, to Henry Corn, at about $325,000, the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, a remodeled five-story brownstone front dwelling, now devoted to business, with lot 20 by 110. The property was conveyed in 1891 by Mrs. John Hoey in part settlement of the claims against her husband, since deceased, advanced by the express company, and which led to his being succeeded in the Presidency by Mr. Sanford, who has since retired in favor of Louis C. Weir. The corner will be improved at an early date by the erection of a modern twelve-story building.

George C. King has bought of Seth M. Milliken two lots on the north side of Eighty-fourth Street, 70 feet west of Madison Avenue.

A. Lanfear Norrie has bought also of Mr. Milliken a lot on the north side of Eighty-fourth Street, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue; one adjoining on the west from Dr. Morrill, and two directly in the rear of the above on Eighty-fifth Street from William Schneider. The buyer will erect a detached dwelling on Eighty-fourth Street and a private stable fronting on Eighty-fifth Street.

D. H. Scully has sold for William Herzog to Joseph Meyer, 77 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a four-story brownstone front flat, 20 by 75 by 100.11, the buyer to give in exchange the four-story tenement 2,211 Second Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

Joseph L. Buttenweiser has sold to Dr. Frederick Marshall at $24,000 the three-story and basement brick house, 57 Seventh Street, on lot 25 by 97.6.

F. V. McIntyre has sold 81 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story brick flat on lot 25 by 100.11, at $23,000, to Herbert L. Mason, who will give in exchange at about $10,000 the three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling 393 Pleasant Avenue, on lot 15 by 75.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for John A. Kunkel the four-story and basement brick dwelling 251 West Seventy-third Street, on lot 20 by 102.2.

The plot 50.5 by 100 with old buildings, 184 and 186 Forsyth Street, is reported sold by a Mrs. Hunter to an out-of-town investor at about $40,000.

Daniel R. Kendall is the buyer from Harry Chaffee of 29 to 33 East Nineteenth Street, the sale of which was reported yesterday.

Frederick Zittel sold for David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hammerschlag to Messrs. Wagner & Wallace for immediate improvement, the plot of lots on the south side of Ninety-sixth Street, 389.10 feet east of columbus Avenue, 86 by 100.11; also, for Messrs. Oppenheimer & Hammershlag to Messrs. Wagner & Wallace, the plot of lots on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 375 feet west of Central Park West, size 36 by 100.11.

Thomas S. Brennan has sold, for the estate of William R. Travers, to Mrs. Alice Newport, at $25,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 128 West Seventieth Street, 18.6 by 55 by 100.

A. Littery has sold for Louis W. Dinkelspeil, to a Mr. Hoffman, at $35,000, the five-story triple flat, 2,102 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 90 by 100.

Although the attendance was excellent at yesterday's auctions in the Trinity Building Salesroom, it proved to be largely made up of loungers or real estate dealers, intent on business not connected with the sales of the day. At any rate, the bidding on the few properties offered was unusually apathetic. Possibly many of the crowd were attracted through curiosity to witness the foreclosure sale of the Bavarian Star Brewery property. It was, however, adjourned for the third time, and will again be called on the 10th inst. The Reorganization Committee of the stockholders of the bankrupt corporation have not, it seems, been able to complete their plans. The committee is, of course, the logical and only possible buyer of the property out side of the unwilling plaintiff. A new complication would seem to have arisen through the filing on Tuesday of a second lis pendens against the brewing company, involving the foreclosure of a third mortgage held by the State Trust Company, to secure the payment of a third set of bonds. The Central Trust Company is the plaintiff in the first suit. The details of the day's transactions follow:

Peter F. Meyer sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Dolores Redziwill, at $32,250, the three-story frame seminary and plot on the south side of East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, extending from Bathgate to Washington Avenue, and running south along the latter, 150.2 by east 120 by north 50 by east 120, to Bathgate Avenue by north along same 100.2 to One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, by west 240.

William Kennelly sold, in partition, at $11,750, to E. A. Acker of 59 Pitt Street, a three-story brick tenement on lot 19.1¼ by 63, with interior lot 25 by 37.10, adjoining rear of same, and also part of the rear of 57 Pitt Street.

D. P. Ingraham sold, in partition, 254 and 256 West Sixty-eighth Street, two full lots, with frame buildings, to Carrel & Karstens, at $3,500 each, and 303 West Sixty-eighth Street, a similar lot, to John McLaughlin, for $3,400.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, 226 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a five-story brick flat, on lot 18 by 100.11, to the plaintiff, Abram C. Gibson, as executor, for $8,000; also, 2,414 First Avenue, a five-story brick tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100, to the plaintiff, Edward F. Moldehnke, for $14,000.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,461.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,372. Also, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,377.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, northeast corner of Division and Eldridge Streets, 24.7 by 86.6 to allevway by 21.10 by 75.4, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,400.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Stephen S. Marshall, referee, Valentine Avenue, East side, 200 by 197 by 200 by 167.3. Lots 36 and 37, map of southerly part of Peter Valentine farm, Fordham. Due on judgment, $2,925.

## PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

The vacant plot, 100 by 100 feet, on the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street is to be improved by the owner, Frank Brettell, who will build four five-story store and apartment houses. The total cost of the proposed new houses will be about $140,000. George H. Griebel has been commissioned to draw the plans.

W. C. Dickerson is making drawings for five two-story and basement frame dwelling houses, each to have accommodations for two families. The buildings are to be erected for John Farley, and will occupy a plot on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, east of Union Avenue. They are estimated to cost $22,500.

Nicholas MacCol has engaged Andrew Spence to prepare plans and specifications for a five-story and basement flat building, 25 by 86 feet, to be erected on the south side of Sixty-sixth Street, 250 feet west of Central Park West. The structure is to cost about $16,000.

The same architect has plans in preparation for a three-story buff brick and stone front store and apartment house, 16.3 by 42, to be built on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue for John Hunt. The building will cost $12,000.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 17 St. Mark's Place, for a six-story brick stores and flats, 26 by 94.10, Joseph L. Buttenweiser of 237 East Sixtieth Street, owner; G. Fred Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Northeast corner of Horatio and West Streets, for a six-story brick warehouse, Archibald D. Russell of Tuxedo, N. Y., owner; L. C. Holden, 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 32 Seventh Street, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 24.5 by 78.2, James Klingenstein of 235 East Sixtieth Street, owner; G. Fred Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $27,000.

No. 530 Broadway, for an eleven-story brick store and lofts, 25.3 by 100.2, Joseph L. Buttenweiser of 237 East Sixtieth Street, owner; Brunner & Tryon of 36 Union Square East, architects; cost, $250,000.

Nos. 507 and 509 Washington Street, for a five-story brick stable, 40 by 75, Joseph Naylor of 12 East Ninth Street, owner; William Graul of 58 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $22,000.

Forty-first Street, north side, 116 feet west of Ninth Avenue, for a three-story brick church and school, &c., 84 by 98.9, Collegiate Reformed Church, 113 Fulton Street, owner; Edgar K. Bourne, 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $56,000.

Nos. 84 and 85 South Street, for an eight-story brick warehouse, 358 by 164.11; Stephen G. Ruth of 167 Water Street, owner; G. C. Gillespie of 47 Broadway, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 61 Centre Street, for a four-story brick store and lofts, 25.1 by 28, James J. Lyons of 174 State Street, Brooklyn, owner; Henry Gilvarry of 1 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,500.

Ninety-ninth Street, southeast corner of West End Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick clubhouse, E. Clifford Potter, 120 Broadway, owner; Riverside Wheelmen, lessees; E. A. Rogers, 372 Manhattan Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Ninety-third Street, northwest corner of First Avenue, alterations to a one-story frame storage bin, Adam Happel, owner and architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 48 and 50 White Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and lofts, Samuel A. Wood, 66 Maiden Lane, owner; Edward H. Kendall, 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, northeast corne; of Pleasant Avenue, alterations to a four-story-and-attic brick school, City, owner; C. B. Snyder, architect; cost, $600.

No. 143 Madison Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick dwelling, Emeline D. Winthrop of 114 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; John W. McKechnie, 1,368 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 258 and 260 Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-seventh Street, alterations to a four-story brick workshop, A. K. Ely of 47 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; James W. Cole, 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; J. A. & A. Davidson, 258 Eleventh Avenue, lessees; cost, $4,000.

No. 128 West Thirty-fourth Street, alterations to a four-story-and-basement brick dwelling and store, Samuel Sachs, 46 West Seventieth Street, owner; Alfred H. Taylor, 56 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

## Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 3.

HAMPDEN ST, n s, 150 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Leonora Parsells and another, executors, to John Bannen..... $900

KELLY ST, w s, 130.4 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; Mary F. Ward to John Ward.. 1

GOLD ST, 30; Margaret A. Newton and another, executors and trustees, to Harris Mandelbaum and another ..... 32,000

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret A. Newton to same ..... 1

GOLD ST, 34; John W. Mason and wife to David C. Cox ..... 27,500

30TH ST, 145 East; John E. Brodsky and wife to George T. Bacon ..... 45,000

7TH AV, e s, 23.3 ft n of 30th St, 23x75; John G. Morris and wife to Meyer L. Sire ..... 1

1ST AV, w s, 74.8 ft n of 35th St, 25x100; Elisa Werner, individually and executrix, to John C. Clegg ..... 20,000

20TH ST, n s, 95.9 ft e of 8th Av, 16x83.10; John G. Norris and wife to Meyer L. Sire ..... 1

27TH ST, n s, 166.8 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x98.9; Gerrit Smith and wife to William S. White and another ..... 1

53D ST, 438 West; George E. Van Brunt and wife to William Doerge ..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; William Doerge to Mary C. Van Brunt ..... 1

92D ST, 28 West, and 42 West 91st St; Samuel W. B. Smith and wife to John Davis ..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 148th St, 25x100; Mary McQuade to Joseph McQuade ..... 1

PENFOLD AV, s s, 100 ft w of Suburban Place, 18.9x130; William I. Seaman to William Clarke ..... 100

KNOWLTON ST, n w corner of Elwood Av, 149.11x119.11x—x—; Samuel W. Fairchild and wife to the Mayor, &c., City of New York ..... 1

CRESTON AV, w s, 769.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x100.4; John F. Teehan to John J. Hannan ..... 100

WILKINS OR WEST CREEK, WESTchester County, land under water and riparian rights, about 215½ acres, being parts of partition map of Castle Hill Farm; Pierre W. Briggs and wife to Thomas H. Given ..... 1

5TH AV, n s, 100 ft e of Lot 430, map of Village of Wakefield; Frank Murphy and wife to Bridget Lannon ..... 1

5TH AV, n s, west ½ of Lot 430, same map; same to same ..... 1

same map; same to same ..... 1

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTford Railroad boundary line, estate of Matson S. Arnow, contains 18,839 square feet; Phebe J. Arnow, as executrix, &c., to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company ..... 1

LOTS 2, 3 and 5 to 15, map of property of Pelatiah Perit, 22d Ward; Benjamin Barker, Jr., assignee of J. P. P. Lathrop, to Jennie M. Tompkins ..... 35

GOLD ST, 30; Harris Mandelbaum and others to David C. Cox ..... 40,000

SAME PROPERTY; David C. Cox to New York Telephone Company ..... 67,500

85TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 40x102.2; William G. Davies, referee, to James E. Kelly ..... 43,350

TIST ST, n s, 298 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; David B. Ogden, referee, to Reginald Gordon ..... 23,750

90TH ST, s s, 144 ft w of 8th Av, 19x100.8; Jennie M. Schwab and husband to Joseph Seidenberg ..... 34,000

DEXMAN ST, s s, e ½ of Lot 181, map of the village of Melrose South; Richard Wallace and another to Mary Wallace.. 1

SAME PROPERTY; James Dale and another, executors, &c., to Mary Wallace and others ..... 1

153TH ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, runs W 200 ft to 156th St, x50x200; Michael Reilly and wife to Mary C. Brady..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 136th St, 25x100; Stephen J. Egan and wife to Henry Jones ..... 1

PART OF LOT 17, map of Morrisania, &c.; Mary F. Ward to John Ward..... 1

WILLIS AV, 417; Henry Jones to Clara M. Jones ..... 1

142D ST, 570 East; same and wife to Annie H. Ahrens and another ..... 1

132D ST, 81 West; Carrie Bargebuhr to Alfred F. Bertin ..... 100

123D ST, n s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100; Maria Hall to Margaret L. Kinsley ..... 9,000

PARK AV, 941 to 945; Katherine Bissell to Jacob M. Newman ..... 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 78th St, 30x100; Henry H. Cook and wife to Stuyvesant Fish ..... 72,500

SEVENTH ST, 327 East, Henry Bosch to Julius Boekel, Jr. ..... 14,500

64TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of 3d Av, 15x100.5, and s s of 46th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 40x100; Hannah Macklin to Robert Macklin. 1

61ST ST, n s, 109.6 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Martin L. Rickerson and wife to John G. Clegg and wife..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 209 ft e of 8th Av, 16x99.11; Louis J. Du Mahant to E. C. Potter ..... 1

134TH ST, same property; Eugene C. Potter to Louis J. Du Mahant..... 1

145TH ST, s s, 40 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x99.11; Laura A. Cubberley and another to Morris S. Thompson, as trustees ..... 1

BOULEVARD, e s, 55.8 ft n of 135th St, 109.11x64.2x100x49.7; the New York Investment and Improvement Company to John O. Baker..... 1

BRADHURST AV, w s, 245.9 ft s of 145th St, 54.6x62.2x54.3x70.3; Edmund Coffin and wife to Selig Honsah..... 100

TIFFANY ST, n e corner of Westchester Av, 176.3x25.6x66.9x74.7x88; David Lachenbruch and wife to William Metzrath. 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 113th St, 50.5x99.8; Michael McCormack and wife to Eliza J. Smith ..... 100

122D ST, 171 East; Edward J. McGeean, as referee, to Thomas J. McCahill..... 4,350

85TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of West End Av, 40x102.2; William G. Davies, referee, to James E. Kelly ..... 40,000

94TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 50x irregular, to 59th St; Francis M. Jencks and wife to John O. Baker..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 61st St, 100.5x100; Carl Thiemann to Annette Prest ..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 38th St, 75x80; Alexander A. Jordan and wife to Clothilde Bodine and others..... 100

92D ST, n s, 165 ft w of Boulevard, 80x100x irregular; Francis M. Jencks and wife to Martin Metzger ..... 100

PARK AV, n e corner of 81st St, 62.2x80; Jacob M. Newman to Theodore A. Cordler ..... 1

## Recorded Leases.

LANDON, Edward H., to Otto Doepfner and another; store and basement, 133 East 34th St, 10 years..... $2,000

TRUSTEES, &c., of Sailor's Snug Harbor, City, N. Y., to Margaret C. Parker and another, as trustees; 10th St, s s, 225.5 ft w of Broadway, 21 years..... 500

HERB, Jacob, to Jacob and Arnold Kallman; 1,484 3d Av, store, &c., 5 years ..... $1,800, 2,000

SIDENBERG, Gustavus, to Paul H. Zagat; n w corner of 124th St and 7th Av, store, &c., 5 years..... 1,200

BATES, George W., to Harry Delventhal; s s of 141st St, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 62x100, 5 years..... 600

FRIEDMAN, Annie, to Abraham Goldberg; store, &c, 176 Park Row, 3 years.. 1,560

GROSS, Julius H., and another to Gusta Cypres; 247 Division St, stores, &c., 3 years ..... $480, $780

REINHARDT, Margaretha B., to George E. Huether; 3,594 3d Av, store floor, 5 years..... 780

MERLE, Catharine, to Lizzie Hunsicker; 2,283 3d Av, 10 years..... $3,000, 3,500

KIERNAN, Patrick, to James Carty; 1,848 3d Av, 4 10-12 years..... $3,000, 3,300

## Recorded Mortgages.

BACON, George T., and wife to Charles Nagel; 145 East 30th St, 1 5-12 years... $3,500

BAUMAN, John J., to Warren B. Sammis; w s of Boston Av, 169.8 ft n of Wellesley St, 2 years..... 500

SAME to same; s s of Hampden St, 150 ft w of Grand Av, 2 years..... 500

BENZ, Peter, to Helena R. Haviland; n s of 165th St, 50.4 ft w of Sheridan Av, 3 years..... 1,200

BOCKELL, Julius, to Frans Rust; n s of 80th St, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 4 10-12 years ..... 9,500

CONNOLLY, William, by guardian, to Joel Lodge No. 6, United Order of True Sisters; n s of 15th St, 113 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years..... 5,000

CALLAGHAN, Francis, and Patrick Reynolds and wives to Jeannette H. Martin and another, trustees of Isaac P. Martin; w s of Lenox Av, 53 ft n of 135th St, 2 11-12 years..... 26,000

CASEY, John, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n e corner of Madison Av and 97th St, 1 year..... 28,000

SAME to same; n w corner of Manhattan Av and 125d St, 1 year..... 43,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year... 5,000

CLARK, William, to Anna J. Wood; s s of Penfold Av, 100 ft w of Suburban Place, 3 years..... 3,000

SAME to William J. Seaman; same property, 3 years..... 1,000

CARPENDALE, Isaac M., and wife to Laura D. Beach; e s of Aqueduct Av, 25.4 ft n of Buchanan Place, 1 year..... 1,500

CORDLER, Theodore A., to Jacob M. Newman; n e corner of Park Av and 81st St, 1 year..... 13,500

DU MAHAUT, Louis J., to Clifford Putnam; n s of 134th St, 209 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 10,000

DUFFY, William, and wife to Corn Exchange Bank; s w s of 20th St, 240 ft n w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

DAWSON, Stephen V. R., and wife to Julia Davis; s s of 3d St, 75 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 300

FITZPATRICK, Elizabeth, to Elizabeth Ditchett; e s of Forest Av, 20 ft n of Cedar Place, 6 months..... 300

GORDON, Reginald, to Elizabeth S. Howard; n s of 71st St, 208 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 18,000

HAYWARD, Belle D., to the State Bank; 354 West 20th St, 1 year..... 2,500

SAME to same; 51 Charles St, 1 year.... 2,500

HAAS, Frank X., to Edward L. Mooney and Andrew J. Shipman; w s of Attorney St, 125 ft n of Rivington St, lease, demand ..... 6,000

HAVENS, James H., to Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger; 934 Amsterdam Av, 6 months..... 12,000

HARTMAN, Agnes, to Louise L. Ferris; e s of Seton Av, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 1 year..... 250

KEEGAN, Catharine E., to Jacob Wiener; n s of 20th St, Lot 135, map of Bellevue lots, 1 year..... 1,500

KERWIN, Andrew J., Jr., to Andrew J. Kerwin, Sr.; n s of 92d St, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 21,000

KIGHT, Alonzo, and wife to the trustees, &c., of Jeremiah P. Robinson, deceased, for Harriet W. D. Leech; s s of 102d St, 245 ft w of West End Av, 3 years... 25,000

LEWIS, Mary J., to Asa W. Young, Jr.; 1,613 Park Av, 2 years..... 4,000

LUNDGREN, John and Christina, to John F. Steeves; Lot 105, Block G, map of Hudson Park, Bay ..... 170

LAHEY, William, to Mary M. Teese; n e corner of Park Av and Delancey Place, 1 year ..... 1,000

METZGER, Martin, to Francis M. Jencks; n s of 92d St, 165 ft w of Boulevard, 2 years ..... 17,300

SAME to same; n s of 92d St, 205 ft w of Boulevard, 2 years..... 17,300

MORGENTHAU, Henry, and wife to Henry L. Morris; s s of 19th St, 256.5 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 35,000

MASON, Henrietta V., to Jesse and Samuel Rosenthal; 243 West 24th St, 3 years. 5,000

METZRATH, William, to David Lachenbruck; n e corner of Westchester Av and Tiffany St, 3 years ..... 2,950

MOSES, Rosa, to Leo Hofrunter; s s of 84th St, 119.11 ft e of 1st Av, secures indebtedness ..... —

NEWMAN, Jacob M., to Katherine Bissell; n e corner of Park Av and 81st St, 2 years..... 28,500

QUIN, Margaret, to Henry F. Hamill; s s of 81st St, 120 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year. 8,000

RAYMOND, Gussie B., to Hannah Simmonds; n s of 119th St, 75 ft w of Pleasant Av, ½ year..... 1,200

SIMON, Ulrich, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 50 West 70th St, 3 years..... 25,000

SWARTS, Samuel, and Charles Leopold to George Ringler & Co.; e s of Broadway, 167.10 ft s of Astor Place, leasehold, demand ..... 4,812

STEERS, Catharine E., to John Woelfel, Sr.; n s of 129th St, 98 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years ..... 4,000

SARGENT, Joseph C., to Elizabeth G. Case; n s of 15th St, 410 ft e of 7th Av, 4 months..... 2,500

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag and wives to the Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited;) w s of St. Ann's Av, 49.11 ft n of 133d St, ½ year..... 1,500

SAME to same; w s of St. Ann's Av, 24.11 ft s of 134th St, ½ year..... 2,000

SAME to same; w s of St. Ann's Av, 24.11 ft n of 133d St, ½ year..... 1,500

STONO, Mary E., to the Harlem Savings Bank; n w corner of Spring and Monroe Av, 1 year..... 500

TIGHE, Conde R., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of 11th Av, 83.9 ft n of 42d St, 1 year..... 7,000

WILT, John, to Lina F. Van Gorden; e s of Southern Boulevard, 275 ft n of 167th St, demand ..... 750

WIELANDT, Michael, and others to Payson Merrill; n w corner of 137th St and St. Ann's Av, ½ year ..... 54,000

WALLACE, Mary, and others to Matthew Sullivan; e ½ of Lot 181, map of Melrose South, 1 year..... 500

WOLFFRAM, Charles B., and others to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 225 and 227 William St, also 22 North William St, also William St, s e s, Lot 123, map of Jacob Leister, 3 years ..... 125,000

## Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Asher T. Meyer.. $4,025

BRENNAN, Thomas M., and another, executors of Patrick J. Brennan, to trustees of Kate V. Brennan..... 25,000

BONAPARTE, Charles J., executor of Emily L. Hoffman, to John E. Hoffman and another ..... 1

COWEN, Newman, to Reuben Grunauer. 1,900

FIERO, Albert W., to Louis P. Mahler.... 5,050

HAMILL, Henry F., to James V. Graham ..... 3,000

HILL, Philipp, and wife to Israel C. Jones ..... 1,000

HAPPEL, Kate B., executrix, &c., of Henry Bruner, to James McClenahan and others, executors of David Stenson..... 2,000

JENCKS, Francis M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 1

LAWRENCE, Fannie E., to Joseph R. Brown ..... 1,600

SAME to Alexander P. W. Kuman..... 1,100

MURPHY, Kate, to Joseph L. Rushing.... 1,200

MYERS, Laetitia M., to Hannah M. Moore ..... 1,240

PEARSON, Thomas, to the Harlem Savings Bank ..... 1,250

ROSE, Hudson P., to Harriet A. Shepperd ..... 665

SHAW, Oscar F., to George B. Ashley.... 1

STEERS, Edward P., to Charlotte A. Hopper ..... 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Louise Todd..... 5,000

SAME to Francis C. Hewitt..... 25,000

WARD, Leverly, executors of Daniel P. Ingraham, (two assignments) ..... 3,420

SAME to the executors of Thomas H. Landon ..... 1,450

WILKENS, Polka M., and another, trustees, to George C. Currier..... 20,000

## Lis Pendens.

KINSELLA AV, s s, 151.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 25x100; James V. and William F. Lawrence against Jane Smith and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

KINSELLA AV, s s, 251.3 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 25x100; same against Sarah Smith and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

RIDGE ST, e s, 150 ft s of Broome St, 25x100; Neche Gross against Louis Levy and Edmund Hendricks, (to set aside deed.)

LUDLOW ST, 23; same against Lee and Daniel Dressner, (to have deed set aside.)

7TH AV, n e corner of 123d St, 60x105; the Germania Life Insurance Company against David Steinfeld and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

42D ST, 167 West; William H. Parr and another against Mary M. and O. S. Cockey, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

HOUSTON ST, n e corner of South 5th Av, 22.2x75; George D. Hilyard against William Staats and another, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

50TH ST, 259 West; the Ladies' Sewing Society of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New York City against Emily W. Jackson and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

134TH ST, 730 East; Rosalie A. Oakley against Mary Power and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

134TH ST, 732 East; same against same, (same action.)

5TH AV, 854, and 2 East 67th St.; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Margaret M. St. J. Andrews and another, (two actions to foreclose mortgages.)

SULLIVAN ST, s e corner of Grand St, 20x50; Katie A. Anders against Henry Winans and others, (for a partition.)

## Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 636 and 638, extending to Crosby St; Harry A. Jacobson against Henry E. Coe, owner; George A. Fuller Company, contractor ..... $1,195

3D AV, w s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 50x120; Frederick Weber against Mary A. Keeley, owner; Franz L. Blom, contractor.. 455

3D AV, 145; Mathesius & Co. against Mary Vooth, owner and contractor..... 50

SAME PROPERTY; John Spence against same ..... 48

SAME PROPERTY; George Palmer against same ..... 114

118TH ST, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Jacob Rabinowitz against Sarah J. Steele, owner and contractor..... 70

36TH ST, 126 East; Boynton & Van Winkle against Mrs. W. C. Bergh, owner; J. Schneider & Co., contractors..... 168

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.

102D ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 50x100; Harris Fordinsky on Germania Life Insurance Company to Sayura Engineering Company ..... $160

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### New York City.

ALESSI & CO., LUCIANO G. MARINO AND PIETRI LARINI.—Judgments were entered yesterday against the following importers of fruits: Alessandre Alessi, doing business as Alessi & Co., $15,854; Luciano G. Marino, $6,853, and Pietri Larini, whose office is in the Produce Exchange Building, $8,383, all in favor of Victor K. McElheny, Jr., as assignee of the E. L. Goodsell Company. They were the resident agents here of shippers of fruits, living in Italy and Sicily, and agreed, it was alleged, to make good any deficiency on advances on shipments of fruits which were sold here. The amounts of the judgments represent the deficiency.

WILLIAM SCHWARZWAELDER & CO., INCORPORATED.—William Schwarzwaelder & Co., Incorporated, manufacturers of bank and office furniture, and chairs for export, at 37 and 39 Fulton Street, one of the oldest and most prominent concerns in this line in the city, are in the hands of a receiver. The announcement occasioned much surprise in the trade, and among the creditors of the company, as the receiver was not appointed in this city, but is said to have been appointed in Hudson, N. Y. David F. Butcher is the receiver. He has filed bonds of $50,000, and has taken possession of the business. At the office of the company it was said yesterday that he had gone out of town for the day, and there was no one there who could give any information regarding the affairs of the company. The company occupies the entire building at 37 and 39 Fulton Street, corner of Pearl, formerly occupied by the Fulton Bank. The business was established in 1834, and was carried on by C. Schwarzwaelder & Bro., until 1875, when they were succeeded by William Schwarzwaelder, who admitted his son, William O. Schwarzwaelder, in 1880, under the firm style of William Schwarzwaelder & Co., which has since been continued up to the present time. In May, 1893, the business was turned into a stock company, incorporated under the laws of this State, with an authorized capital stock of $250,000, with William Schwarzwaelder as President. He died in June, 1895, and since then the office of President has remained vacant. William O. Schwarzwaelder is the Treasurer. During the lifetime of William Schwarzwaelder, the concern did a large and prosperous business, maintaining a leading position in its special line. Since his decease it is said in the trade that there has been a falling off in the business, and on account of the hard times considerable difficulty was experienced in making collections. In December last Bradstreet's took away the company's capital rating, and reduced the credit rating one grade. No statement of assets and liabilities has yet been made public. An inventory is being taken, to ascertain the exact condition of affairs. The company has not yet filed its statement of Jan. 1, 1897, in the New York County Clerk's office. The statement of Jan. 1, 1896, showed assets of $450,000; liabilities, $170,000. The company's factory is at Chichester, in the Catskills, near Phoenicia.

### Out of Town.

THE CATSKILL SHALE BRICK AND PAVING COMPANY.—Judgment for $8,502 was entered here yesterday against the Catskill Shale Brick and Paving Company of Catskill, N. Y., in favor of the Bloomington Mining Company of Pennsylvania on two notes.

THE F. A. DAVIS COMPANY.—The F. A. Davis Company, publishers of medical books at Philadelphia, which is in difficulties there, has a branch in this city at 117 West Forty-second Street. The manager attributed the troubles of the company to the general depression in business and poor collections. The company sold its books in every town in the United States, and in many localities it was almost impossible to make any collections. The company has a branch in Chicago, and formerly had one in London, but gave the latter up a year ago. The liabilities, it is thought, will exceed $200,000.

## Judgments.

Wednesday, March 3.

The first name is that of the debtor.

APICELLA, Giuseppe—The Eastern Brewing Company ..... $113

ALBERT, Raphael—J. Kessler and another, (costs) ..... 25

ALESSI, Alessandro—V. K. McElheny, as assignee ..... 15,854

ANDERS, James K.—Phoenix Insurance Company ..... 15

SAME—Imperial Insurance Company (Limited) of London..... 25

BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY—A. J. F. Van Deventer..... 119

BRUMMER, Marc A.—C. Wahlig and another ..... 460

BAJATA, Peter, and E. L. Goodsell Company—New York National Exchange Bank ..... 1,862

BALASSI, Vittorio, and E. L. Goodsell Company—Same ..... 1,558

BRAMWELL, George W., H. de C. Richards, C. D. Corwin, and William de H. Washington—J. Heerdegen ..... 221

BUSH, John—H. A. Post, as assignee.... 91

BRIGGS, Harry A., Adolph Hirsch, and The Hilson Company—B. Bowler..... 25

BOYD, James K.—F. A. Boardman..... 206

BINN, John—J. Wilshusen ..... 78

BAGOT, William J.—Waldemar Company. 3,464

BROSEMER, Mary—Jacob Ruppert, (deficiency) ..... 241

BRAUN, Charles—B. Underhill and others. 83

BINGHAM, James M.—S. T. White..... 441

CATSKILL SHALE BRICK AND PAVing Company—Bloomington Mining Company ..... 6,502

CLIFFORD, Joseph W., and Arthur F. Deyo—J. H. Deyo, as assignee..... 62

CRONEMEYER, Robert—F. Heinz ..... 107

CUMMINS, Henry—Martha J. Charles.... 494

CUNNINGHAM, Anne—A. Best and another ..... 377

CATLIN, Henry G.—P. Herzig and another ..... 28

CORRIGAN, William G., and Edward T. Rutan—Katherine E. Rapp..... 93

CAHUS, Alexander G.—Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y.... 84

CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY OF Utica—A. Erdman and others..... 771

CAREY, James F.—Hartford and New York Transportation Company..... 655

COOPER, Abraham—Thomas M. Debevoise 1,610

DREYFUS, Eugene—H. Nieland, Jr..... 62

DONAI, Robert—F. Lutjens..... 57

DUNN, Ellen—A. M. Moore and another... 238

DUNN, Terrence—Same..... 244

DEGENHARDT, George—Rochester Brewing Company..... 160

DOMINICI, Giovanni, and E. L. Goodsell Company—New York National Exchange Bank ..... 1,331

DICKLER, Peter A.—J. Stahl and others.. 31

DONOHUE, Mary and Thomas F., and William F. Titus—A. J. Wise..... 133

ELKAN, Siegfried—J. Schiefer..... 1,026

EMMONS, James G.—P. Herzig and another ..... 28

E. L. GOODSELL COMPANY and Nicolo Zito—New York National Exchange Bank of New York..... 1,345

FOSTER, Thomas K.—Joseph Murray..... 253

FELDMAN, Ephraim—B. Galewski..... 176

FRANKEL, Julius—P. Herzig and another 28

GRIFFIN, Gustavus H.—D. Pfeiffer..... 221

GROSS, Alice—Josephine L. Cadmus..... 532

GLASER, Frederick—G. M. Miller and another, trustees, &c..... 108

GROSSMAN, Julius—P. Herzig and another ..... 28

GUIDER, Joseph—J. Hazell..... 174

GURNEY, Frederick B.—W. H. Smith.... 14,545

HUNT, Abram E.—E. Alexander..... 951

HYMAN, Samuel P., and Theodore Meyer—H. H. Schwietering and another..... 855

HOLMES, Henry H.—P. Herzig and another ..... 28

HOORNBEEK, Lodewyck—H. B. Kirk and another ..... 264

HOWARD, Jarvis C., and the Nassau Ferry Company—A. Clason..... 104

HALLADAY, William—Kate A. Allen..... 59

HOBE, Bernhard—P. W. Hasbrouck and others ..... 254

HOLTZ, Matilda—H. H. Heert and others. 141

IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF THE ORDER of United Friends—Jennie Aits, (Sharp). 1,023

JENKINS, Marosa—P. Herzig and another. 28

JANSEN, Charles, and Louis J. Zimmer man—The Xavier Club, (costs)..... 124

JACOBS, Sol—W. Ettlinger..... 52

KINSEY, Ernest W.—J. W. Sutton..... 215

KALFON, Moses—B. Stahl and others.... 424

KONRADI, Max—N. Wapler ..... 95

KLEINMAN, Joseph—C. Lighte and another ..... 68

KATSCHER, Charles—J. I. Housman..... 80

LEATHEM, Eliza G.—The Mutual Bank. 566

# TROTTERS GO AT AUCTION

## The Annual Spring Sale at Madison Square Garden Attracts Many Horsemen.

## FOREIGNERS DID NOT BID.

### At the First Day of the Three Days' Sale Horses with Records and Pedigrees Bring Fair Prices—Sale To-day and To-night.

The first day of the annual Spring sale of high-bred trotting horses at Madison Square Garden yesterday drew a large crowd of horsemen. William B. Fasig & Co., under whose management the sale is being conducted, not only offered a promising lot of youngsters, but a number whose work on the track has already gained for them a position in the turf world.

Contrary to expectations, there were no purchases from abroad. The presence of Henry Fleischmann, the horse dealer of Vienna, strengthened this belief, but he contented himself with one bid only, $500 on Yellow Belle, and after that was silent.

Lilly Young, the speedy daughter of Young Fullerton, whose record is 2:10¼, brought the highest price of the day. After sharp bidding, she was secured by E. T. Bedford of Brooklyn. But for the most part prices ruled around $200. The horses sold were principally from the stock farms of C. F. Emery, Randall, Ohio, and E. H. Harriman of Goshen, N. Y. The sales amounted to $17,135. The following is a list of all horses sold for more than $250:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dorinda, bay mare, 7, Chimes—Doris; Dr. J. Carwright, Amsterdam..... | 350 |
| Flower Girl, brown filly, 3, Director—Firenzi; George Fox, Philadelphia... | 350 |
| Lilly Young, chestnut mare, 8, Young Fullerton—Nora T.; E. S. Bedford .. | 3,400 |
| Pixie, bay filly, 4, King Wilkes—Blackwood Bell; T. W. Horner, New York..... | 325 |
| Claybourne, chestnut horse, 8, C. F. Clay—Ada Byron; W. B. Kountz, Cleveland..... | 435 |
| Paul Clifford, bay horse, 6, Tennessee Wilkes—Daisy Miller; W. B. Kountz, Cleveland..... | 435 |
| Leeward Wilkes, bay horse, 7, Onward—Mabel Wilkes; Clyde Smith, Warren, Penn..... | 400 |
| Yellow Belle, chestnut mare, 5, Gen. Wellington—Chestnut Belle; F. T. Steinway, New York..... | 1,125 |
| Token, bay mare, 9, Onward—Alarm; William Gracie, New York..... | 680 |
| Kitty Newman, ch. f., 3, Red Wilkes—Harvest; A. J. Osterholt, Melrose.. | 760 |
| Delta, ch. m., 7, Nugget—Belle Lambert; W. A. Clifton, Falmouth, Ind.. | 350 |
| Phylle, b. g., 8, Patron—Bessie Turner; W. F. Dutton, Cleveland..... | 410 |
| Hyannis, b. h., 8, Patron—Helvetia; A. C. Pennock, Glendale, Ohio..... | 425 |
| Pica, b. g., 4, Brown Wilkes—True Love; George O. Holcomb, Troy, Penn..... | 370 |
| Barossa, br. m., 7, Brown Wilkes—Perchance; Fred Dietz, New York.. | 425 |
| Mattie Wilkes, b. m., 7, Brown Wilkes—Mattie Hunter; E. S. Stokes, New York ..... | 320 |

Among those present were David Bonner, J. Owen Moore, W. R. Janvier, Robert Bonner, A. A. Bonner, F. T. Steinway, Frederick Lawrence, J. H. Shults, Rensselaer Weston, M. L. Hare, Indianapolis; Henry Hughes, Matthew Riley, L. A. Burke, J. H. Huber, and George H. Mills of Goshen.

The sale to-day will include a number of matched road teams, and to-morrow night the three days will wind up by the sale of Star Pointer, 2:01½, sometimes called the king of all harness race horses.

# A SCENE IN INDIANA'S HOUSE.

### The Republicans Force Measures Through—Trouble Also in the Senate Over a Bill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 3.—The Three-Cent Car Fare bill precipitated trouble in the House to-day. Last night the bill failed for want of a Constitutional majority, and to-day its friends pressed a second vote.

The greatest activity developed in the third house, lobbyists circulating in every direction, but eventually a vote was forced, which resulted in the bill being defeated by 49 to 48.

Instantly the greatest confusion resulted. Ugly charges were bandied back and forth, and charges of bribery were heard. Immediately thereafter the Republicans called up the Fort Wayne Caucus measure, compelling the election of Councilmen by wards, and doing away with six Councilmen at Large. The Allen County Democratic delegation assisted in defeating the Car Fare bill, and fought this bill furiously. Ryan of Fort Wayne made a biting speech, using language which aroused the ire of the majority, and his words were taken down.

Meanwhile, screams and curses, yells and oaths, filled the Chamber, but the Republican leadership was firm, and the caucus measure was crowded through. While holding the whip hand, the Republicans also crowded through the bill reorganizing Boards of Control of benevolent institutions, amending the Australian ballot law, providing for taking polls before election, and forbidding base ball and other sports on Decoration Day.

There also was a storm in the Senate to-day. It developed over the bill to repeal the apportionment law of 1885. The Democratic minority undertook to discuss the provisions of the bill, and after Senator Drummond had exhausted the five-minute limit and Senator Shea had attempted to follow, the Lieutenant Governor peremptorily ordered the roll to be called on passage of the bill.

Senator Alexander protested and declined to vote until his protest had been heard. Senator Sweeney joined in the protest, and upon the Lieutenant Governor persisting in his course, every Democratic Senator sprang to his feet, while several rallied to the support of Mr. Alexander.

Senator Sweeney refused to sit down, and the Sergeant at Arms was called. Sweeney dared any man to approach him, and the Lieutenant Governor intimated his purpose to enforce the order in person. The bill failed for want of a quorum.

The law was then invoked providing that a legislator refusing to vote shall be fined in $1,000. After much confusion and after a withdrawal of the threat of arrest, the Democratic minority consented to vote. The outbreak was the culmination of dissent against the methods of Lieut. Gov. Haggard, who, in his anxiety to expedite business, is alleged to have gone to extremes.

# ARRESTED AFTER TWO YEARS.

### One of a Mob Charged with Killing a Man in Kentucky.

ELKTON, Ky., March 3.—James Russell was arrested by a posse at an early hour this morning in the Bell's Chapel neighborhood. Russell had been in hiding for nearly two years, and was wanted for the murder of John Howton, near Princeton, Caldwell County.

A mob went to Howton's home one night for the purpose of "regulating" the father and son, because they had testified before the Grand Jury. When John Howton came to the door in response to the knocks, he was shot and killed. Several men were arrested for the crime. None has been convicted. Russell, who was suspected of being the ring-leader, and who is alleged to have fired the shot, has been missing ever since.

He is said to have had a personal interest in getting rid of the Howtons.

# IN FAVOR OF THE MURDERER.

### Exceptions Filed by Bram's Counsel Have Been Allowed.

BOSTON, March 3.—The exceptions filed by counsel for Thomas M. Bram, the convicted murderer of Capt. Nash of the American barkentine Herbert Fuller, have been allowed.

The allowing of Bram's exceptions puts him in a position when his sentence shall have been imposed, to apply to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error to have his exceptions considered by this latter court, and to obtain a stay of the execution of sentence until this court shall have passed upon his exceptions.

### James Mulligan Committed.

The Coroner's jury, which investigated the death of the one-day-old child of James and Annie Mulligan of 3 Mott's Lane, yesterday decided that the cause of death was asphyxiation. The verdict was rendered on the testimony of Coroner's Physician Schultze and Mrs. Byrnes, the nurse. The latter said she saw Mulligan throw a pan of ashes on the child's bed. Mulligan was held in $1,000 bail, and was sent to the Tombs.


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### BICYCLES.

**Do You Know What is Meant by A Thread Tire, A Hardened Pin Chain, A Dust Proof and Ground Bearing?**

**AMERICA'S BEST CYCLE,**
(verdict of the English and German Cycling Authorities.)

**THE CLEVELAND**

is the only Cycle having these points perfected. Others are imitations.

**H. A. LOZIER & CO.,**
**Warren and Church Sts.**

**Bargains in Second-hand Wheels.**

Every purchaser of a second-hand wheel on Friday, March 5, on presentation of this adv., will receive a discount of 5 %.

**"Kimball" Bicycle**

is made in public. The factory is open to you; come and look for flaws. The "Kimball" is built to last.

Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station, 6th Ave. L., and 300 Broadway.

Not **10,000 Cycles $5** Each

But we guarantee largest stock in city, and lowest prices. YES, we have some job lots, all new, $16.50, $19.50, $29, $39, and $59. 4,000 cycles select from; 30 different makes. Agents Wanted.

**Park Row Bicycle Co.**
Entire Basement, Brooks Bldg., 23 Park Row.

**Brooklyn Cycle Show.**
Under the auspices of the Cycle Board of Trade of Long Island.
Armory Building, Flatbush Av. & Hanson Place.
MARCH 6TH to 13TH.
Admission, 25 cents.

### HOTELS.

*The Hotel Castleton,*

St. George, Staten Island, is pronounced by patrons to be eminently satisfactory in respect to table, service, location, and comfort. Elegantly furnished. First-class in all respects. A number of new private baths have been added. Only thirty minutes from the Battery. Easier reached from down town than principal New York hotels. Open all the year. Address, for rates, &c., GEORGE H. AVERY, Manager.

**HOTEL MAJESTIC**
Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

### INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

**LANGUAGES.**
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Free lecture, Sat. at 11; low fee; term begins now.

**The Misses Ely's School for Girls.**
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

### INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins Sept. 22.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

### DRY GOODS.

UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTIONS IN VEILings, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Underwear, Jewelry, Silverware. Sale of Candies to-day. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH SOME MEANS, GOOD address, business experience and acquaintance, and best references, can realize annual income of $5,000 to $10,000; no risk. Address Box 205 Madison Square P. O., New York City.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 800 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

### BOARDERS WANTED.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; parlor dining-room; references.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

**NO EXTRA CHARGE.**

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

**Chambermaids.**

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By lately-landed Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; six years in one place as housemaid in City of Cork, Ireland. 234 East 76th St.; Downey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant girl to do chamberwork, and plain sewing; not long in the country; willing and obliging. 311 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As competent chambermaid and assist with sewing; three years' personal references. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Brogan, 21 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl; good reference. G. M., 530 6th Av.

**Cooks.**

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Scotch Protestant girl as good cook and laundress; baker; understands her business; good city reference; city or country. 319 East 32d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; excellent pastry; best references. M. Lundstrom, 930 2d Av.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; bread, rolls baker; excellent laundress; has been kitchenmaid; good city reference; city or country. 588 2d Av., in care of Mrs. Keeler.

COOK.—By strong, active woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference; lady can be seen. 223 West 35th St.; ring once.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in a private house; first-class reference. 514 6th Av., care Mrs. Anderson.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; first-class city reference. A. G., Box 104, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; best city reference. 725 8th Av.; Brazill's bell.

**Companions.**

COMPANION, &c.—By very refined, intelligent Englishwoman as traveling companion, maid, or otherwise to a lady; excellent seamstress, packer, traveler. Can be seen at present employer's before 3 P. M., Thursday, or address Companion, 164 West 77th St.

COMPANION.—Lady as companion, or would assume care of child or young miss; best references given and required. A. E. C., 25 West 99th St.

**Dressmakers.**

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced French dressmaker; cutter, fitter, designer, from best Paris houses, wants more work; home or out by the day. 236 West 43d St.

**Governesses.**

GOVERNESS.—By recommended, experienced German governess; purest German; elementary French, English school branches; desires resident or visiting engagement. German, 201 East 14th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Has part of day disengaged; elementary or kindergarten; references. Box 3, 778 8th Av.

**Housekeepers.**

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—By an educated English woman as housekeeper or companion; three years' reference from previous employer. E. A., 82 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

**Kitchenmaids.**

KITCHENMAID, &c.—Girl as kitchenmaid or second cook in private family; fourteen months' best city reference. 738 7th Av.

**Lady's Maids.**

LADY'S MAID.—Young girl as lady's maid; experienced hairdresser and manicure. J. B., 208 East 96th St.

MAID.—By experienced and educated North German as maid to lady or misses; fine sewing, dressmaking, packing, traveling; excellent reference. L. E., 15 Sutton Place.

MAID.—North German maid wishes free passage in return for services rendered. 940 6th Av., 3d floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By North German; a good packer; also willing to look after growing child. R. M., Box 215, 152 6th Av.

**Laundresses.**

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress in private family; willing and obliging; best city references. 1,035 Lexington Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress; best of city reference. 449 West 32d St.

**Nurses.**

NURSE.—Trustworthy nurse to child out of arms; invaluable to a mother who can give little attention; handy with the needle; best city reference for many years' service. Address, for two days, 219 East 77th St.; ring Madden's bell.

NURSE.—By reliable young North of Ireland Protestant as infant's nurse; experience; take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av., Bell 4.

NURSE.—By respectable girl as nurse to baby or grown children; seven years' city reference; last employer can be seen. 405 West 50th St.; Bree's bell.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl, with five years' reference, as nurse or chambermaid; a home preferable to wages. Kiernan's, 427 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By competent North German girl to grown children and do sewing. Ruppert, 57 East 101st St.

**Seamstresses.**

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress; experienced plain hand sewer and repairing dresses; refined families. Seamstress, 434 West 23d St.

**Waitresses.**

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; assist with chamberwork; private family; excellent city reference. M. S., Box 105 Times Office, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; careful with china and glass; serves wines, salads; references; wages, $22. M., Box 261 Times Up Town 1,227 Broadway.

**Miscellaneous.**

KINDERGARTENER.—By experienced kindergartener, understanding Physical care of children, in private family; best of references. Kindergartener, 249 East 13th St.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

**Butlers.**

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 35; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; Protestant; in a private family; thoroughly competent; best city references; last employer can be seen. P. P., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Competent man as first-class butler in private family; understands his business in all branches; best city reference. G. V., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By Protestant butler; thoroughly understands his duties; highly recommended; city or country. 513 East 83d St., Dahlqvist's bell.

BUTLER.—Very competent in every respect; personal city reference; five years in last place; wages, $50. Butler, 113 East 45th St.

BUTLER.—Singlehanded; age, 28; English. A. S., care Jones, 450 4th Av.

**Coachmen.**

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent coachman; long experience; married, but no family; first-class city reference; country preferred. J. G., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent and experienced man; married; careful driver; best city references; last employer can be seen. 1,036 3d Av., third floor.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman would like to secure a place for his coachman; can give most satisfactory references as to his ability and trustworthiness. Warren E. Dennis, 4 Warren St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; 6 years' city reference; city or country. P. G., 323 West 24th St.

COACHMAN or GARDENER.—By first-class man; willing, obliging; two years' references last place. F. D., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; best reference; city or country. J. W., 2 East 70th St.

**Gardeners.**

GARDENER.—Head working gardener and son offers valuable services to gentleman for $60 per month and cottage; had charge of responsible place requiring best capabilities in farming and gardening operations; best references. Outline particulars to Carmon Avenue Greenhouses, Patchogue, L. I.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

**NO EXTRA CHARGE.**

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

**Gardeners.**

GARDENER.—On gentleman's place; has full knowledge of greenhouses, lawns, gardening, farming, and stock; English; married; no family; first-class references. K., Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

**Miscellaneous.**

ENGINEER.—First-class; Corliss and high speed engines, electric lights, and hydraulic pumps and elevators; twenty years' experience; reference. William Joyce, 669 2d Av.

WANTED—A situation as valet by young Englishman; five years in last situation. Walter Kemp, 246 East 15th St.

YOUNG MAN, 17; intelligent; in lawyer's office. L., 407 East 69th St.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WISHES A first-class maid; must be positively good hairdresser and packer; one year's personal reference from last employer required. Apply to 19 West 28th St., R. Stricker.

WANTED—Young girl, Protestant, as waitress and chambermaid; wages, $16. Call, Wednesday, from 10 to 12, 46 East 29th St.

### HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—Man and wife as butler and cook in a bachelor's apartment; must have first-class personal references. B. H., Box 280 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WANTED—A gentleman of industry and capacity to secure advertisements for a New York daily newspaper. Address DAILY, Box 101 Times Office.


# POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 6, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship "La Gascogne", via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and especially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamers.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Earnford from Philadelphia; at 2 PM for La Plata countries direct per steamship Afghar Prince.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Brazil, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Cherokee; at 3 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Lisbonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara; at 2 PM for Haiti, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico, per steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, (letters for Martinique and Guadeloupe must be directed "per Ville de St. Nazaire";) at 1 PM for Leeward and Windward Islands, per steamship Talisman, via St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Barbados, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Talisman";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March $22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March $27 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1897.


### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD**
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM | | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM | |
| Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, 10 AM | | Trave, Tu., April 6, 10 AM | |
| Spree, Tu., Mch. 23, 10 AM | | Havel, Tu., April 13, 10 AM | |

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Werra, March 6, 10 AM | | Ems, April 10, 10 AM | |
| Fulda, March 13, 10 AM | | Werra, April 17, 10 AM | |
| Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM | | Fulda, April 24, 10 AM | |

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

**HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.**
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE, from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia, Mch. 25, | 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, | 7 AM |
| F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, | 10 AM | F. Bismarck, My 27, | 10 AM |
| Normannia, Ap. 29, | 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, | 10 AM |

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S S.
Phoenicia, Mch. 6, 7:30 AM | Persia, March 13, M
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**

Cruises to **NORWAY,** the **NORTH CAPE,** and **SPITZBERGEN** by **TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17** and **JULY 22.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

**American Line.**
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ST. LOUIS..... | March 10 | NEW YORK... | March 31 |
| PARIS..... | March 17 | PARIS..... | April 7 |
| ST. PAUL..... | March 24 | ST. PAUL..... | April 14 |

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

**Red Star Line to Antwerp**
Sailing Every Wednesday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friesland, Mch. 10, noon | | Westernl'd, Mar. 24, noon | |
| K'ns't'n, Mar. 17, 3:30 PM | | Southwark, Mar. 31, 4 PM | |

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

**HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.**
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. AMSTERDAM. Saturday, March 6, 10 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM. Saturday, Mch. 13, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MOBILE .....March 6
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

**COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE.**
Arrangements suited to all. New routes, best accommodations.
High-class Select Parties, leaving March 27, May 8, 29, June 9, 12, 16, 26. Also,
GRAND SUMMER CRUISE OF S.S. OHIO.
70 days for $475 up, leaving June 26.
Special Programme of Lower Priced
VACATION TOURS TO EUROPE.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Washington St.

**FRENCH LINE.**
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Mch. 6, 5 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe...Sat., March 13, 8 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

**CUNARD LINE.**
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Umbria, March 6, 7 AM | | Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM | |
| Aurania, March 13, M | | Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM | |
| Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM | | Lucania, April 10, 11 AM | |

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Majestic, Mar. 10, | Noon | Majestic, April 7, | Noon |
| Germanic, Mar. 17, | Noon | Germanic, Apr. 14, | Noon |
| Teutonic, Mar. 24, | Noon | Teutonic, Apr. 21, | noon |
| Britannic, Mar. 31, | Noon | Britannic, April 28, | noon |

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

**JAPAN-CHINA.**
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu.April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 1, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

**CLYDE LINE.**
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P.M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Mar. 5
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, Mar. 6
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Mar. 9
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Mar. 12
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

**OLD DOMINION LINE.**
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
**NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.**
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily, Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 720 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

**WEST SHORE R.R.**

# DEATH OF WILLIAM BLAKE

## For Many Years He Looked After the Interests of the Out-Door Poor.

## A FRIEND OF CITY'S CHARGES.

**Mr. Blake Was Connected with the Department of Charities for Twenty-eight Years—Was a Painstaking and Valuablo City Official.**

The dependent poor of this city lost an old and serviceable friend in the death of William Blake, which occurred early yesterday morning at his brother's residence, 237 East Twelfth Street. As Superintendent of Out-Door Poor in the Department of Charities, Mr. Blake was constantly brought into contact with the destitute and the disabled, and there were many hundreds of the city's helpless charges to whom he was the only friend and the only adviser.

For nearly twenty-eight years William Blake had been connected with the dispensation of municipal bounty to indigent persons. He met and talked with between 200 and 300 poor persons every day, and he knew by sight and by name nearly every chronic dependent in New York. To the worthy men and women whom misfortune brought to Mr. Blake's official notice he was a just, considerate, and sympathetic friend. Although trained by his many years of contact with fraud and imposition to hold his kindly impulses in check, he never was able to repress the acutely humane instincts of his nature. There are hundreds of disabled city pensioners who were wont to receive yearly or quarterly stipends from his hands who leaned on his sympathies and his counsels with childlike confidence.

Symptoms of a general breaking down of his health began to trouble Mr. Blake two years ago. A complication of ailments developed with what appeared to be Bright's disease. Last Summer he went to Europe in the hope that a change of scene and absolute rest would benefit him. At the end of six weeks he returned to his home and resumed work in much better spirits, but it soon became evident that no permanent improvement in his health had been effected. He, however, continued to perform his official duties until Feb. 22, when he was confined to his room by an acute attack of illness. From that day up to the hour of his death he failed steadily, so that his passing away was not unexpected. He was a bachelor, and for many years he had lived with the family of his brother Joseph.

William Blake was born in the County of Wicklow, Ireland, on Sept. 8, 1837. He received a fair education, and was brought up in the dry goods business. When about thirty-three years of age he came to this city and entered the service of A. T. Stewart & Co., with whom he remained for a short time as salesman. He then became confidential clerk and subsequently Assistant Superintendent of the Department of Charities and Correction. George Kellock was then Superintendent, and on his death, eighteen years ago, Mr. Blake succeeded him. The zeal and painstaking qualities that had made him invaluable as an assistant were not allowed to diminish upon his assumption of the duties of chief. Until illhealth placed a restraining hand upon him there was no more hard-working officer in the city's employ than he. Year after year he conscientiously appeared in his office each morning at 9 o'clock, and remained there until 7 o'clock in the evening. It was his custom to personally question every applicant for relief, and once interested in a deserving case he never lost trace of it. He was possessed of rare judgment, and his ability to discern between the worthy and the unworthy was extraordinary.

It was a matter of pride with Mr. Blake that, as a rule, he could detect an impostor in less than a minute. Of the thousands of persons who appeared before him each month in the building at Third Avenue and Eleventh Street, a large proportion were either undeserving or else out-and-out imposters. Two or three questions were all that Superintendent Blake needed to ask them to establish their status, and in many instances one question was sufficient to dispose of a case.

"I can most always tell whether or not an applicant is truthful," said Mr. Blake to a friend not long ago, "by the manner in which he or she replies to the question 'Where do you live?' There is always something about the way in which a person describes a locality that enables me to distinguish between the truth and a lie."

An interesting sight was presented when the blind dependents of New York made their annual visit to the Department of Charities and received from Superintendent Blake such portion of the city's appropriation for the blind as had been allotted to each individual. These yearly visitations have always occurred in the Spring. Last year there were 475 of the sightless pensioners, and Mr. Blake was able to call nearly every one of them by name without referring to his records. For each one he had a cheery word, a friendly grasp of the hand, or an encouraging pat on the shoulder. A large number of the blind people regarded Mr. Blake as the one friend to whom they could turn for advice. This also was the case with the scores of disabled veteran soldiers who through lack of a Government pension are partly dependent on the city.

An associate of Mr. Blake said yesterday that that valued officer had probably saved half a million dollars to the taxpayers of New York by his intelligent and energetic enforcement of the new law regarding the support of indigent children committed to private institutions. Under the law passed a year or so ago it devolved upon the Department of Charities to investigate each individual case where a public charge was committed to a private institution. Mr. Blake's scrutiny of this class of cases was so thorough and effective, that there was a radical diminution in the aggregate of amount of bills which the city was called upon to pay private institutions for taking care of poor children committed by City Magistrates. In other respects, too, Mr. Blake stood guard over the city's interests. He resisted most effectually the efforts of other cities to dump their surplusage of paupers upon this community. His keen eye and quick discernment enabled him to pick out the alien paupers in short order, and scores of unwelcome mendicants were sent back to the cities where they belonged last year by direction of Mr. Blake.

It was part of Superintendent Blake's duty to look over the groups of applicants for lodgings at the municipal lodging house. He would review them in lots of fifty or more, and by terse questionings determine which were deserving and which were undeserving. According to his associates in the department he rarely made a mistake, and when he did it was more apt to be in favor of an imposter than against him. Mr. Blake was very generous with his private means, and many persons whom he was obliged to rebuff officially he helped privately.

Arrangements for Mr. Blake's funeral were made by his relatives yesterday with a view to permitting as many as possible of his old associates and friends to attend. Services will be held at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, in Broadway, at 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning, and the interment will be at Amityville, L. I., where the deceased had been in the habit of spending his Summers.

The flags on the City Hall and on the Department of Charities were placed at half staff yesterday, out of respect to the memory of Mr. Blake.

### Rules for Ambulance Surgeons.

The Fire Board yesterday made public rules adopted by the Police, Fire, and Charities Departments last Monday. They provide that when a general ambulance call is sent out for any disaster, severely injured persons shall be given to surgeons in the order of their arrival, except that the surgeon who first reaches an injured person shall have charge of the case, and when several physicians reach the man at once, the surgeon from the nearest hospital shall take the case. Any differences between the surgeons are to be settled by the ranking fire officer present.

### Long Island City's Tax Budget.

The tax budget adopted by the Common Council of Long Island City, in place of the one vetoed by Mayor Gleason, will become operative without his approval. Although the Mayor did not veto the budget, as was expected, he filed a protest yesterday. School teachers and officials will now get the salaries for which they have been waiting two months.

## LEGAL NOTES.

THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD EXTENSION FRANCHISE.—The appeal of the city authorities and the Third Avenue Railroad Company from the decision of Justice Smyth, given last December, in favor of Thomas H. O'Connor, in his suit as a taxpayer, to enjoin a sale of a franchise to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad on Eleventh Avenue from Manhattan Street to the city line, and on St. Nicholas Avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was heard yesterday before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Edward Lauterbach, Theodore Connoly, and William H. Page, Jr., who appeared for the appellants, contended that no injunction could be sustained against the railroad company; that the suit was brought by plaintiff as a dummy in behalf of a rival corporation, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and to defeat the object of the taxpayers' act; that plaintiff was barred by gross laches, acquiescence, and consent, from maintaining the suit, and that plaintiff failed to show any invalidity in the proceeding of the municipal authorities resulting in the acquisition by the Third Avenue Company of the franchise for routes sold. For the respondent, Elihu Root and William F. Sheehan argued that the title to the franchise proceeds, not from the city, but from the State; that the consent of the Common Council was not a grant of the franchise, but merely the performance of a condition upon the happening of which, in concurrence with other conditions, the franchise vested. The pecuniary interest of the city to which the action related was not any property right in the streets or in the franchise which was granted. The interest of the city which was affected was the valuable pecuniary right conferred upon the municipality by law, to have its revenue increased by having the franchise proceeding from the State sold in a particular way for the benefit of its treasury. It was plain that a taxpayer was entitled to call in question any illegal action affecting such a pecuniary interest, or any act in fraud or bad faith which injuriously affected such an interest. The sale under the Common Council's resolutions was illegal because it did not comply with the requirements of Section 93 of the railroad law. The consideration of $250,000 to be paid into the City Treasury, offered to the Board of Aldermen, was an unlawful inducement, and rendered the whole consent void.

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EXCAVATION IN A STREET.—In a suit in the Supreme Court by Mary Lane against the City of Syracuse and Syracuse and East Side Railway Company, for damages for personal injuries, it appeared that the railway company, being authorized by the Common Council of the city to build its road on certain streets, on grades to be approved by the city authorities, had dug a trench in a street and laid ties therein, and on the ties the track, at which time the Commissioner of Public Works of the city notified the company to suspend work, which the company did, and built a fence around the trench, which remained there from about Dec. 4, 1894, to July 20, 1895, awaiting the establishment of the grade by the Common Council. On July 18, 1895, the plaintiff was driving down a steep incline leading to the fence when the hold-back strap of the harness broke; the horses started, the wagon collided with the fence, and the plaintiff was thrown out and injured. The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed judgment given on the trial, dismissing the action, holding, by Justice Follett, that while the company had lawfully dug the trench, a question for the jury was presented as to whether it was negligent in leaving the trench open and protected as it was, and whether such protection was proper; and a question for the jury was also presented as to whether the city authorities were negligent in suspending the work and allowing the street to remain in such condition for such a length of time.

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PERSONS RACING HORSES ILLEGALLY ARE JOINT WRONGDOERS.—Matthew Hanrahan, while crossing a street in the City of Syracuse in a sleigh at a street crossing at which his view was somewhat obstructed, was mortally injured by being run into by the horse and sleigh of Charles W. Knapp, who was racing with George Cochran, in violation of Section 147 of the Penal Code, which forbade racing within a mile of a place where a court is actually sitting, and in violation of a city ordinance which forbade immoderate driving. The sleigh of Cochran passed just behind that of Hanrahan. The Fourth Appellate Division, in an action brought by Margaret Hanrahan, as administratrix, to recover damages for the death of her husband, has reversed a judgment dismissing the complaint as to Cochran. The court holds, by Justice Ward, that as both of the defendants were at the time of the accident engaged in the commission of an unlawful act, both were trespassers, and might be sued jointly, as each one was liable for the injury done by either. It was not necessary, the court holds, in order to establish liability on his part, that Cochran's sleigh should have struck Hanrahan, as it was enough that the jury might have found that the accident would not have happened had not Cochran contributed to it by being engaged in the unlawful act. As racing in the street was forbidden, it was immaterial, the court said, that the street had been used for racing horses with the apparent consent or toleration of the officials of the City of Syracuse.

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SLANDER.—In a suit by Adolph Charwat for damages from Frank Vopelak, for alleged slander, the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed a judgment in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Justice Bischoff, that words charging a person with having failed in business and having benefited pecuniarily by reason of the failure are actionable per se, without any allegation of special damage. Where an issue different from that tendered by the complaint has been litigated, without objection by the defendant to the plaintiff's evidence given in support of such different cause of action, a motion for the dismissal of the complaint (based upon failure of proof of the allegations) is properly overruled. Where the motion for a dismissal of the complaint (although made at the close of the plaintiff's case, is not renewed, when both sides have rested the Appellate Court must infer that the defendant conceded the sufficiency of the proof for submission to the jury.

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AN AGENT TO BUY PROPERTY.—Solon L. Slade, who was an agent of Flora I. Root to invest certain moneys for her in real estate in the West, had, as she claimed, improperly used the moneys she intrusted to him, and her suit to hold him liable was tried before Justice Truax, in Supreme Court, Special Term. The Court holds that Slade had no right to invest plaintiff's money in property and have the title thereto taken by his wife, as he had done; that the agreement did not authorize him to buy West Superior property jointly, half to plaintiff and half to himself, with plaintiff's money and mortgage that was given to the seller, but that he should have bought unincumbered property. Justice Truax holds that Mrs. Root is entitled to recover the moneys advanced by her, less the sum expended by defendant in purchasing property at South Bend in her name.

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LIABILITY FOR INDUCING A HUSBAND TO LEAVE THE STATE.—Mary R. Hoefler, who knew that her son, John C. Hoefler, had been ordered by the Court to pay a weekly allowance to his wife, Mary E. Hoefler, pending her suit for separation, and was in contempt for failure to make such payment, induced him to leave the State of New York and remain beyond its jurisdiction in order to escape such payment and furnished him with money to do so. He went to Lincoln, Neb., where he has since remained in business. In a suit by the wife against her mother-in-law for damages, the Fourth Appellate Division has sustained plaintiff's exceptions upon a nonsuit, and granted a new trial. Justice Ward, who gives the opinion, holds that the acts of the mother tended to defeat, impede, and prejudice the right and remedy of the wife under the order directing the payment of the allowance, and that the wife might maintain an action against the mother for the damages which had resulted from her act.

### Walter Woolf's Marriage a Surprise.

The marriage of Walter A. Woolf to Miss Consuello Irwin at Kissimee, Fla., was a surprise to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Woolf of 222 West Twenty-third Street, who first learned it by reading the announcement in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Young Woolf is only twenty-two years old, and when, a week ago, he wrote to his father that he contemplated matrimony, Mr. Woolf advised him not to be in a hurry. Mr. Woolf said that although surprised he is not angry, as he believes his son old enough to decide for himself in so personal a matter.

# MAYOR ON THE FINN BILL

## Doubts the Policy of Legalizing Sidewalk Obstructions, and Asks Only Fair Play.

## PRESENT SYSTEM IS UNJUST.

**Corporation Counsel Scott Is Asked to Furnish an Opinion as to the Constitutionality of the Measure —Illegal Fees Collected.**

Mayor Strong has asked Corporation Counsel Scott for a written opinion on the constitutionality of the Finn bill. This opinion will most likely be ready before the bill is disposed of by the Legislature, for the bill, if it passes at all, will come from the State Solons substantially as it now stands. If it be altered in detail, the principle will not be affected.

"So far I am not thoroughly advised on the constitutionality of such legislation," said Mayor Strong to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, "but before I approve the Finn bill I will know whether it will stand the test of the courts.

"My position with reference to stoop lines and sidewalks is easily understood. I am opposed to all that kind of street and sidewalk obstruction, but I want fair play. If the Aldermen have the right, or if they are going to be permitted to license soda water, peanut, and newsstands to be conducted on the stoop lines and sidewalks by people who pay no rent, I think the owners or lessees of the buildings should have the same privilege. That has been my contention from the first.

"There are cases that have come under my observation where people have been allowed to establish such stands on the stoop line within twenty or thirty feet of a store where somebody else was paying a heavy rent and carrying on a similar business. That is rank injustice, for the person doing business on the sidewalk catches a great deal of trade that naturally belongs to the one in the store, while the latter has to bear the burden of rent and taxation.

"Do not permit any one to set up a place of business on the stoop line, I say, but if one is given the privilege you cannot deny it to another."

Mayor Strong stated that he had taken occasion to walk down Vesey Street and around the different public markets early in the morning to satisfy himself as to the abuse of sidewalk privileges. He found a great deal that was objectionable and deplorable, and it had all served to fasten more deeply in his mind the belief that great injustice prevails under the system which the Board of Aldermen has allowed to develop.

### The Mayor Misrepresented.

The Mayor also explained that in view of this manifest injustice, he advised the authors of the Finn bill to amend the measure as it was drawn in the first place, so that it would give owners and tenants an equal chance with itinerant vendors or stoop-line merchants. The Mayor said he was very sure he was right in this contention for fair play; but he was equally clear that the whole system of sidewalk obstruction ought to be abolished.

Mayor Strong's attitude on this question has been misrepresented, for it has been stated in the public prints and in business and political circles that he would indorse the Finn bill. No one has the slightest authority from him to make this claim. His only connection with the Finn bill was to suggest to Mr. Finn and Mr. Blandy that all the markets should be placed on an equal footing. It has been his purpose to approve the measure in the hope of correcting the injustice which he describes in the statements quoted above.

"I am going to study the legality of the whole matter before I approve the bill," he said. "It is with this determination that I have called on the Law Department for an opinion as to the constitutionality of such legislation. When I have received that opinion I will be able to come to a conclusion. Feeling opposed to the use of stoop lines for business purposes and not being sure that it is Constitutional, I am not prepared to say that I will approve the bill."

### The Corporation Counsel's Stand.

In view of the fact that Mayor Strong has called upon him officially for an opinion on the constitutionality of the stoop-line bill, Corporation Counsel Scott will not give his views definitely on the vital point of the controversy. He is quoted, however, by those who stand closest to him as holding the opinion that the Legislature has not the power under the Constitution of the State to legalize the use of the stoop-line on any part of the sidewalk for private business purposes.

Col. George E. Waring stated in his speech in the Real Estate Exchange that Corporation Counsel Scott was his authority for the assertion that the Finn bill was unconstitutional. Public men who are watching the developments in the controversy are quite sure that Mr. Scott will say in his official opinion that all such measures are unconstitutional.

Another objection that Mayor Strong pointed out in describing the improper system which has grown up is with reference to the fee that the city collects from the outside marketmen. He said that, as the law stands to-day, no one has a right to collect revenue for the use of sidewalks or stoplines. Yet some are charged, while others go free. Some of the most profitable sidewalk stands in the city, he said, have their permits without paying a cent, while marketmen are assessed a given sum every year for their outside stalls. This is not only unfair, the Mayor thinks, but there is no justification for it under the law. His idea is that if the use of the sidewalks or areas is permitted at all, everybody having a business so located should be made to pay a proportionate tax.

### Committee Appointment.

William McCarroll, who was Chairman of the Real Estate Exchange meeting, has appointed the following committee to carry out the purposes of the gathering; L. J. Callanan of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, A. E. Marling, John F. Doyle, and J. Edgar Leaycraft of the Real Estate Exchange, and Edward N. Tailer, the latter a real estate dealer of 99 Franklin Street. The resolutions which were adopted at Monday's meeting denouncing the Finn bill are already before the Senate at Albany.

## UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY.

**Formal Proceedings for Voluntary Dissolution Entered in Court.**

The Union India Rubber Company of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, has applied to the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and John E. Ward has been appointed referee, the order to show cause being set down for June 17 next. The proceedings are merely formal to wind up the company, as the company gave up active business here in 1888 because it was unprofitable. The company owns real estate on Park Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-first to One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, valued at $100,000, and has for some years past leased the buildings to other concerns. The company has $1,869 cash on hand. The only creditors are Mrs. Annie C. Shepard of East Orange, $40,000, and Robert L. Harrison, $2,844. The company was organized many years ago, and had a capital stock of $80,000.

### Funeral Services for David Rankin.

Funeral services were held last night at the Colonnade Hotel for David Rankin, who died there Tuesday of a complication of diseases. The Rev. John Huske officiated. Mr. Rankin was a son of William Dinwittie Rankin and Elizabeth Rhodeman of Freeport, Tenn., and a great-grandson of former Gov. Dinwittie of Tennessee. In 1862 he married Miss Belle Breeden, who, with one daughter, Maude, survives him.

Mr. Rankin served in the Confederate ranks during the civil war, and was a Major on Gen. Bragg's staff in the Quartermaster's Department. He surrendered with Lee at Appomattox and went into the cotton business in this city. For the last twenty years he has been in the employ of Tefft, Weller & Co. He will be buried in Richmond, Va.

## KELLEHER TO RETIRE.

**Old Police Sergeant Sends His Petition to the Board.**

Sergt. John Kelleher, one of the senior service men in the Police Department, yesterday sent his petition for retirement to the Police Board. He has seen thirty-six years of work on the force.

He was appointed Jan. 26, 1861, and was made a roundsman in January, 1874, and a Sergeant July 21, 1876. He served as Sergeant for a time under ex-Chief Byrnes, then Captain of the Mercer Street Station. When Byrnes took charge of the Detective Bureau, he took Kelleher with him. Shortly afterward, Supt. Murray placed Kelleher in charge of the newly-established Bureau of Information, opened up for night service. He has held the post ever since, a term of twelve years. His term of service is exceeded by only six men in the department.

## TO STAY CONSUMPTION.

**The Offer of the Bacteriologists of the Board of Health Approved.**

The committee of the County Medical Society appointed to consider the necessity of taking steps to prevent the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis has prepared this report for action:

Realizing the need of proper measures to prevent the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis, and regarding it an essential preliminary that all physicians be impressed with the importance of making an early diagnosis of the same by microscopical examination of the sputum, we earnestly recommend that physicians avail themselves of the offer of the bacteriological department of the Board of Health to make such examinations. We approve of the compulsory reporting of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, if the inspectors are forbidden to visit or to have any communication with the patients without the consent of the attending physician, believing that the attending physician is capable of giving all the necessary instructions.

W. H. KATZENBACH, Chairman.
J. HARVIE DEW.
ROBERT C. MYLES,
CHARLES N. DOWD,
EGBERT LE FEVRE.

## TO TRY EXCISE CASES.

**District Attorney Olcott Suggests an Amendment to the Raines Law.**

District Attorney Olcott and former Assistant District Attorney Stephen J. O'Hare held a consultation yesterday in reference to the trial of a number of excise cases in which the Liquor Dealers' Association, for which Mr. O'Hare is counsel, is interested. There were 286 untried excise cases on Jan. 1, and about 150 have accumulated since then. The Liquor Dealers' Association will defend 100 of these.

Mr. Olcott said he would put four cases a day on the calendar of each of the four parts of the General Sessions Court.

During the conference the advisability of amending the Raines law so as to bring excise cases into the Court of Special Sessions for trial was discussed. Mr. Olcott said that he had talked to Senator Raines on this point, and had suggested that if the charges of violation of the excise law were tried in Special Sessions they could be disposed of more speedily than they are now in General Sessions.

Frank Rinn, President of the Liquor Dealers' Association; James Holmes, E. T. O'Connell, B. J. Courtney, John McGarry, and Christopher J. Bode, members of the association, who were present at the conference, spoke in approval of Mr. Olcott's plan.

## THE BEGINNING OF LENT.

**Ash Wednesday Observed by Penitential Services in the Churches.**

In all churches whose members observe the lenten season services appropriate to Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, were held yesterday. Solemn forms of supplication and humiliation are appointed to be used at the morning service in the Protestant Episcopal and the Roman Catholic Churches, and there are always at this season significant drapings and decorations of the altar in the different churches. In the Episcopal churches the penitential psalms of David are appointed instead of the regular psalms of the day. The first lesson for the morning service is taken from Isaiah, who tells of the guilt and depravity of man and concludes by pointing out to him the way of salvation through a redeemer.

The Rev. Alban Richey began in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon a series of Wednesday afternoon lectures on the Prayer Book. At St. Augustine's chapel, in East Houston Street, an interesting series of Wednesday evening services has been arranged for the Lenten season. The Rev. Brockholst Morgan was the first preacher, and the Rev. J. Nevett Steele will be the second.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral Archbishop Corrigan celebrated low mass at 7 o'clock, and a solemn high mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock. The Rev. W. J. S. Daly was celebrant, the Rev. P. Daly deacon, the Rev. T. F. Murphy sub-deacon of the mass, and the Rev. Henry T. Newey was master of ceremonies. The ceremony of the "blessing of the ashes" took place after the mass, and the ashes were distributed to the faithful. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon blessed ashes were distributed to the children of the parish, and at 7:30 last evening to the working men and women who could not attend the earlier services.

### Tried to Swindle Gen. Earle.

During the absence of Gen. and Mrs. Earle at Washington a middle-aged man called at their residence at Washington Heights, and, showing a bill of lading, said some statuary was held at the Custom House for $9 duty. He did not get the money. Gen. Earle telephoned that the same man has been practicing the same swindle for a number of years. When he does not succeed in getting money, he steals what he can. He is just out of prison. He is a very plausible man, and the police say is a dangerous man to be at large.

### Took Poison and Fought Rescuers.

William Hummer, fifty-four years old, of 413 Union Street, Union Hill, N. J., died at his home yesterday from the effects of paris green taken with suicidal intent. His life might have been saved but for his refusal to take antidotes. When Dr. Stellwagen attempted to force them down Hummer's throat the man resisted so violently that nothing could be done. Police help was called, but it was then too late.

### Want One of the New Piers.

Emil Boas, the manager of the Hamburg American Line, said yesterday that his company had put in an application for one of the new North River piers. This action was taken because of the edict of the War Department granting an extension outward into the Channel of 200 feet, thus giving the new piers a total depth of 750 feet. If their application is granted, they will use the pier as a landing place for one or more of the big express steamships of the line.

### Tired of the British Lion.

W. K. Jones, a British seaman, who arrived in New York a few days ago on the British ship Lord Rosebery, was so incensed at the treatment he said he received that he renounced the flag under which he was born, and declared that never again would he set foot on the British Isles. Jones was at one time in the torpedo service of the Chilean Navy, serving on the Esmeralda.

### Passengers for Europe.

Among the passengers on the American Line steamer New York yesterday, bound for Europe, were James J. Van Alen, the Misses Van Alen, Mrs. Leroy, Miss Florence Leroy, J. B. Martin, L. A. Jackson, E. H. Cary, M. A. Dominick, E. W. Abbot, and L. Rodman Wanamaker.

### An Inquiry Answered.

A. W. T.—The institution you speak of is in no sense a charity, and it has been repeatedly condemned as unworthy of patronage.


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SOME OF OUR MAHOGANY LIBRARY TABLES
One Style, reduced from
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THE WHOLE EFFECT IS ONE OF SIMPLICITY, SOLIDITY, AND BEAUTY. MAHOGANY STILL HOLDS ITS OWN AS A MATERIAL FOR FINE FURNITURE, AND JUSTLY SO, BECAUSE OF ITS STATELINESS AND NATURAL BEAUTY. WHAT COULD BE MORE CONSISTENT WITH THE QUIET ATMOSPHERE OF THE LIBRARY THAN ITS RICH, SUBDUED TONES?

MANY OTHER STYLES AWAIT YOU HERE, EITHER RICHLY CARVED, INLAID, OR PLAIN, WHATEVER YOUR FANCY MAY BE, AND ALL AT REDUCED PRICES TO MAKE STILL MORE ROOM FOR THE EXQUISITE SPRING DESIGNS DAILY CROWDING IN FROM OUR FACTORIES.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET


# THEY WANT MAY ARRESTED

## Counsel for the Defrauded Strasburg Bank Says He Stole Nearly a Million Dollars.

## RELEASED BY JUSTICE PRYOR.

**The German Merchant Who Cashed Worthless Bills of Exchange Is Hiding Without the Jurisdiction of This State—His Whereabouts Learned by Detectives.**

Lawyers Steinhardt and Goldman of 11 Pine Street say they have discovered that Ferdinand May, who was arrested here Feb. 19, on an order of arrest issued by Justice Pryor, charged with having swindled the Allgemeine Elssaessische Gesellschaft Bank out of $222,000, has really defrauded the bank of nearly $1,000,000. They are making extraordinary efforts to get May into the jurisdiction of the State, so that further court proceedings can be instituted against him.

The case, according to the attorneys of the bank and other lawyers, is not paralleled in the history of jurisprudence. Justice Pryor signed the order of arrest Friday, Feb. 19, on the statements and affidavits laid before him, and the next day, on the application of Coudert Brothers, vacated his own order.

Justice Pryor gave as the reason for changing his decision a ruling of the Court of Appeals in the 69th New York, that an order of arrest should not lie when there was a doubtful or important question of law involved. He said he thought there was such a doubt, and therefore dissolved his own order without giving the attorneys for the bank an opportunity to be heard.

May was released the day the order was vacated. The following day and the next one—Washington's Birthday—being holidays, the attorneys say they knew nothing of the action of the court until Tuesday, Feb. 23, three days after May was released. They at once put detectives on his trail, and he was located. They are now considering the best method of procedure, whether by civil process or extradition proceedings, until May is arrested.

### Woeffle Thinks His Prisoner Safe.

A strange part of the case is the position of Karl Woeffle, imperial Bank Inspector from Strasburg, Germany, who came over to this country with May to effect the settlement May said he could make here. When May admitted to him that he had swindled the bank, Woeffle at once caused his arrest. Feeling that May was safe under $100,000 bail, which had been imposed, Woeffle took ship for Europe on the following day, and sailed just at the same time that Justice Pryor signed the order which released the prisoner from confinement. When Justice Pryor signed the order, he imposed the condition that May should not sue the bank for false arrest. Mr. Coudert accepted the stipulation for his client.

May and his business partners, Julius Weil and Jane Weil Auerbach, were well-known merchants in Strasburg. They represented to the bank that they had stored with F. D. Marquand of 114 Franklin Street $500,000 worth of whalebone. May drew bills of exchange, which were cashed by the Elsassische Bank, and when these had reached a figure in the neighborhood of $500,000, and some of them had been returned to the bank unpaid, the officials became suspicious, and asked for a settlement. He told them that there was a dispute here about the bills, and that he was going to New York to settle the matter. The bank people were not willing to let him out of their sight, and they sent Inspector Woeffle with him. After they arrived here, Mr. Marquand, who, May stated, had the whalebone, said that May never had any whalebone stored with him, and then May admitted, according to the affidavits made by Woeffle, that he had duped the bank, and that he was insolvent. The order of arrest and the release followed.

### The Helena Benjamin Inquest.

Coroner Hoeber held an inquest yesterday afternoon regarding the death of Helena Benjamin, the fifteen-year-old schoolgirl who died Feb. 3 at her home at 689 Cole Street, Fordham, without medical attendance. The jury decided that death was due to pneumonia, resulting from natural causes. No one was censured because a physician was not called in. Horace H. Benjamin, a lawyer, father of the girl, testified that he, too, did not think she was seriously ill, or he would have called in a physician. "I believe in mental treatment," he said, "and Mrs. Stevens did my wife so much good while she was alive by simply talking to her that I thought she would help my daughter."

### Says Murphy Was Not Clubbed.

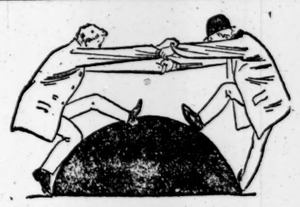
Police Captain Smith of the East Twenty-second Street Station, yesterday made a report to Acting Inspector Brooks, in which he said that Patrick Murphy was not clubbed by Policeman Bernard Goldman, but that the young man was running up the stairs of 402 East Fourteenth Street, when he fell back and cut his head. Murphy was in a semi-conscious condition yesterday, and the Bellevue Hospital physicians say he will recover.

### Fell Four Stories and Lives.

Frankino Moselin, an Italian laborer, thirty-one years old, of 320 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, while at work yesterday upon the roof of the Metropolis Theatre, now in the course of construction at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, stumbled over some boards and fell through a shaft to the cellar, four stories. He landed upon a pile of sand. He had a fracture of the right hip and a few slight bruises.

### Boiler Inspectors Dismissed.

W. A. Leonard and Andrew H. Pitchford, Assistant Boiler Inspectors, received notice of dismissal yesterday from the Secretary of the Treasury. They were prominent in pressing charges against Capt. Fairchild a short time ago. Capt. Fairchild made counter charges against them, but these charges were not entertained. It is believed there will be more trouble among the Inspectors.

Last Spring's suits are intrinsically as good as we make now; but we promised all new goods for this Spring.

$10 or $12; they were $14 to $28 last Spring—and worth it.

Spring overcoats same way; $8 and $10 serge-lined; $12 and $15 silk-lined—were $15 to $30 last Spring.

When you're ready for a Spring derby or alpine, we're ready.

The shapes of the three most fashionable hatters. The new flat brim in both alpine and derby.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.


## SUGAR MEN IN A NEW FIELD.

**Incorporation of the City Realty and Investment Company.**

The article of incorporation of the City Realty and Investment Company was filed with the Clerk of Hudson County (N. J.) yesterday. The incorporators are Henry O. Havemeyer of Greenwich, Conn.; Theodore A. Havemeyer of Mahwah, N. J.; Charles F. Havemeyer of New York, and Lowell M. Palmer and Henry M. Palmer of Brooklyn. The Palmers have a lease of considerable property on the Morris Canal Basin, near the sugar refinery of the American Sugar Company, in Jersey City.

The capital stock is $50,000, divided in 500 shares, of which each of the incorporators holds 100. It is believed that the incorporation will secure an increase of docking facilities for handling sugar in Jersey City. Lowell M. Palmer is President of the Brooklyn Cooperage Company. When he leased a water front of 480 feet near the sugar house it was understood he was going to put up a cooper shop.

## A CRASH IN THE FOG.

**The Ferryboat James M. Waterbury Damaged by an Unknown Lighter.**

When the ferryboat James M. Waterbury of the Houston Street line left her pier at the foot of East Houston Street yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock, bound for the foot of Grand Street, Brooklyn, she was crowded with passengers and vehicles. A dense fog prevailed, and the boat proceeded cautiously. In midstream a huge lighter crashed into the stern of the ferryboat, tearing away the guard-rail and ripping up the deck planks for several feet.

The crash and sound of splintered timber caused several women in the cabins to become almost frantic with terror, but the crew of the ferryboat acted with great coolness, assuring the passengers that they were quite safe. The boat was quickly headed for the Brooklyn shore, where the passengers alighted, thoroughly frightened, but unhurt. As soon as the lighter was free from the ferryboat she steamed away and no one on the ferryboat learned the name of the craft. The ferryboat made the return trip to this city, and was then tied up for repairs.

### Steamships Delayed by Fog.

Outside Sandy Hook Tuesday night a thick fog settled down over the ocean, and by sunrise it had passed up through the Narrows, filling both river channels with a dense gloom that made navigation extremely hazardous. In the early morning there were endless delays at the ferry houses. Later in the day the weather cleared somewhat, so that vessels were reported as freely passing in and out at Sandy Hook. But there were a number of overdue steamships, and the Majestic, which was expected during the afternoon, had not been reported at 6 o'clock.

## AGAINST PARKER AND GRANT.

**The Good Government Clubs Ask for Their Removal.**

The monthly council of the Confederation of Good Government Clubs met Tuesday evening in the rooms of Good Government Club A, 58 Lexington Avenue, and passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That Mayor Strong be requested to take steps to remove Police Commissioners Parker and Grant, for defending and encouraging insubordination in the Chief against his superior officers, the Board of Police Commissioners."

A committee of three, consisting of I. X. Klein, C. C. Nadal, and Arthur Von Briesen, was appointed to present the resolution to Mayor Strong.

### Grant Wants New Commissioners.

In a talk Wednesday about police affairs in general, Col. Grant, before leaving for Washington to attend McKinley's inauguration, said: "The present members of the Police Board should be legislated out of office. They are so much at variance that I do not think it is possible for them to come together. Other Commissioners should then be appointed who would work together until the Mayor of Greater New York comes in."

President Roosevelt and Mayor Strong opposed Col. Grant's ideas yesterday.

## AIM TO SIMPLIFY EDUCATION.

**Uniform Entrance Examinations Indorsed by Parents and Teachers.**

A discussion of a uniform standard for entrance examinations to girls' colleges and universities was the principal business of the League of Parents and Teachers yesterday, at the meeting at Barnard College.

The Schoolmasters' Association of New York about a year ago induced President Seth Low of Columbia University to take up the question of a uniform system of entrance examinations for all the Eastern colleges for young men. Last week the Faculty at Columbia decided to adopt it. It is expected that all the other principal Eastern colleges and universities will follow the same course. Barnard College for young women is of course affected by the rule, because it is the woman's department of Columbia.

The League of Parents and Teachers decided that there should be a like system of entrance examinations for the Eastern colleges for young women, Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, and Bryn Mawr. Special committees were appointed to promote the idea and to draft resolutions to that effect.

### The Grain Trade Suit.

The suit, on differentials and discrimination against the grain trade of New York, of the Produce Exchange against the Joint Traffic Association, will be heard March 15 in the Federal Building here, by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

### Boy Killed by a Train.

Arthur Burston, thirteen years old, of 1,191 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, was struck by an Erie train at the Manhattan Avenue crossing, west of the Heights, yesterday, and instantly killed.

Registered Trade Mark.

Sea Shore Dress Materials.

In viewing the tempting display of shirt waists in sheer and dainty fabrics one needs to remember that the more substantial sorts in Percale, Oxford and Madras Cloths will be necessary at the sea shore and for travel by land or sea.

"The Linen Store"

counters, containing these goods, are replete with a great variety of beautiful materials, at prices to make them additionally interesting.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d St., N. Y.


# WOMAN SHOT BY A BURGLAR

## Mrs. H. C. West of Cranford, N. J., Wife of a New York Rice Broker, Hit by Two Bullets.

## IS DISFIGURED FOR LIFE.

**Saw the Burglar in the Hall and Grappled with Him—Husband Did Not Go to Her Assistance, Being Terror Stricken.**

CRANFORD, N. J., March 3.—Mrs. H. C. West of Cranford and Elizabeth Avenues, wife of a New York rice broker, was shot and badly injured this morning by a burglar, who entered the residence of her husband and was detected while at work.

Mr. and Mrs. West were awakened about 3 o'clock this morning by a noise in the hallway leading to their room, on the second floor. Mrs. West was sure